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GENERAL NEWS.

COUNTRY SEAT—A milking stool.

THE "Home Melodist"—the baby.

CHICAGO slew 24,000 dogs last year.

ON a grand scale—the Fish dinners.

PROF. BLOT'S Brooklyn kitchen is a success.

NEW ORLEANS is to have free letter delivery.

A BIOGRAPHY of James Fisk, Jr., is in preparation.

CHRISTMAS has been made a legal holiday in Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO is earning the name of Quaker City.

THE spirit of the times—the ghost of Hamlet's father.

RUSSIA is tinkering her bankruptcy and usury laws?

IRISH land is very much thought of now in England.

THE CZAR has given Patti the Order of Merit in diamonds.

RICHMOND has a temperance society called "Jonadabs."

MISS BATEMAN has taken "Mary Warner" to New Orleans.

THE Washington Patent Office has just issued its 99,999th patent.

ROPE skipping is having a great revival among Western girls.

THE first shad of the season are three dollars a pair in Baltimore.

MOSBY is heard from as a candidate for County Judge in Virginia.

THE free lunch trade is said to be the liveliest business in Buffalo.

THADDEUS YOUNG SMITH is a Mormon missionary on Long Island.

MRS. STANTON is too sick to talk, which must very sick indeed.

MISS HELEN COX is the young lady who refused Arthur that waltz.

THE Conservative newspapers of Louisiana are to hold a convention.

NORTH CAROLINA will still permit cousins to marry if they want to.

A "RED HEADED MEN'S BALL" is soon to come off at Bridgeport, Conn.

THE air line projects meet the same fate at Trenton that the Hessians did.

CAIRO has a new paper called the Egyptian *Sun*. This Cairo is in Illinois.

THE latest invention is a horse shoe that can be taken off and put on at pleasure.

FOUR Princesses are already acting their caps for the French Prince Imperial.

THE platform of the female voters of Mormonism ought to be More men-ism.

A JURY of California gourmands has decided that goatmeat is superior to mutton.

HARD shell almond trees were in blossom in Marysville, California, two weeks ago.

SAN FRANCISCO is preparing for the hugest St. Patrick's Day California ever saw.

THERE is to be a festival of English church choirs at Llandaff Cathedral, in July.

THE snow is so deep around Bangor, Maine, that many of the roads are impassable.

THE State of Georgia now has five Senators demanding admission to Congress.

RIPE strawberries are eaten by Californians who can afford to pay $1 a quart for them.

THE inquiry is anxiously made in Europe, "Has the Pope muzzled Pere Hyacinthe?"

OVER four million dollars' worth of property was burned up in Philadelphia last year.

THERE are eight hundred cheese factories in New York, and twenty-six in Massachusetts.

THE big ox "General Grant" is now switching his tail on the Presidential farm, near St. Louis.

"A SOUTHERN widow of great beauty and greater wealth," is the latest assignment to Sheridan.

FROGS and toads hang by one leg from the ears of Persian women, and they are called ornaments.

THE daily expenses attendant upon the Ecumenical Council, in Rome, average about $4,600 in gold.

NO French medical school has a special lecturer on dentistry. This deficiency is about to be made good.

A GANG of first class burglars is astonishing New Orleans by some of the nicer operations in safe-bursting.

MRS. CRESSWELL has won the hearts of the young Washingtonians, by having dancing at her evening receptions.

IN Elizabeth, New Jersey, a would-be "Count," claiming to be "Bismarck's cousin," has been arrested as a swindler.

CALIFORNIA regards it as a bad sign for one to die with his boots on. They are not so particular when it comes to sleeping.

WINE is peddled on the Missouri railroads at thirty cents a bottle—twenty-five cents for the bottle and five cents for the wine.

NEW YORK is said to be a paradise for artists; 1,700 paintings were recently sold there at auction, yet the market was not oversold.

THE Government contemplates erecting permanent fortifications at Princetown, Massachusetts. The plan has been decided upon.

DETROIT has repealed its ordinance requiring commercial travelers to pay license. It has not been enforced for some time.

THE Governor of Iowa has sent a message to the Legislature, advocating the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi valley.

ACTING Gov. Lee has appointed Mrs. Caroline Neil and Esther Moore justices of the peace for Sweetwater county, Wyoming Territory.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the executioner of Paris was once a navy surgeon, and afterwards a bill *broker* and commission merchant.

BEARS have been killed in seventy towns and plantations in Maine the past year. The bounties will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars.

IT is reported that Mr. Barry Sullivan has received from "a noble lady" a check for £10,000, to cover his losses at the Holborn Theatre, London.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR and wife are still hearty after their married life of sixty years. One day last week they rode thirty-two miles on horseback.

A DEAD ragpicker in New York was found lying on a pile of rags in his shanty the other day, with a bank-book showing $700 to his credit in his pocket.

HANGING was played out rather too effectively in Baltimore the other day. A little colored boy was hanged in play by two comrades until he was dead.

THE Duke de Chartres, who was for some months an aid-de-camp of General McClelland, is now the Master of the Surrey stag hounds, in England.

THERE was not so many valentines sent in Canada as usual this year. The new regulation requiring the prepayment of postage has gone into operation.

THE English critics are felicitating themselves on an accident that recently happened to Mr. Martin F. Tupper, by which his right hand was disabled.

THE book keeper of a Vienna picture firm is on his way to Rio with 200,000 florins that don't belong to him, where he has sent $40,000 of pictures previously.

BRIGANDAGE is holding high carnival in Greece, and persons going from one city to another have to join in companies and be well armed in order to avoid capture.

A WORDY war between a Montgomery editor and a member of the Alabama Legislature, has resulted in a street fight. The legislator apologized as he lay on his back in the mud.

YOUNG lovers and would-de Romeos will be glad to learn that diamond engagement rings are rapidly going out of fashion, having been substituted by opals, emeralds or pearls.

GEORGE DIXON, of Michigan, who caused the death of his little son by ill-treatment, has been sent to prison for fifteen years. He threw his little boy down and stamped upon his breast.

LEDRU ROLLIN received a million francs for a piece of his property in Paris needed for the progress of a boulevard, and has been distributing it among the French Radical refugees in England.

AN Englishman has put up £500 as a wager that the earth is flat and not round. A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society has covered the money, and will probably be the lucky Fellow in the end.

"PUNCHINELLO," the new humorous paper projected in New York, will have plenty of money and a large staff of contributors to support it. Its manager is to be Mr. Stephens, formerly of "Vanity Fair."

CURIOUS fact in connection with the criminal statistics of New York is that men are most apt to commit offences against the law between the ages of twenty and thirty, and women from thirty to forty.

THE Boston association of banks for the suppression of counterfeiting report that the counterfeiting for the past year has been mostly on legal tender notes and postal currency, and very little on national bank currency.

A RURAL New York paper urges that notices of marriages and deaths should always be paid for, because one is an advertisement of co partnership (limited?), and the other is a notice of dissolution, and business is business.

PIERRE BONAPARTE is said to intend a visit to this country when he gets out of the clutches of the High Court. He will probably settle in New York or Chicago, where he can shoot as many men as he likes without troublesome interference.

A YOUTH of eighteen, son of a wealthy Berlin merchant, eloped with a fair opera dancer, taking $8000 of his father's funds with him. The old gentleman pursued the pair, and came up with them after a week's time, recovering his son and $6000.

THE last European duel was between the Austrian plenipotentiary, at Berlin, and the brother of one of the ladies of honor at court, whose reputation he had damaged. The plenipotentiary, having the first shot, magnanimously fired into the air, and the injured brother thereupon ran him through and killed him.

THE following note of a remarkably large yield of potatoes we have from a gentleman conversant with the facts: Moses H. Hussey, of North Berwick, paid five dollars for a single eye of a potato known as the "King of the Earlies," last spring, and from that single eye he raised one bushel last year. He did this by propagating cuttings from the eye in the hot house.

THE Dominican debt was about $11,000,000 twelve months ago. We know of no means by which President Baez could have reduced it since. The debt, then, which seems to represent the will of our Dominican kite is now one million, as fondly imagined, but ten times one million. We shall be glad to understand from the friends of Mr. Baez how $1,500,000 the sum of our purchase money for annexation, is to cancel the aforesaid debt.

THERE is good reason for the belief that the government policy with regard to Cuba will be maintained. The Administration are strongly opposed to any procedure likely to induce a war with Spain. They believe that their policy on this question, however unpopular in certain localities, is sustained by the great body of the people, and the enthusiasm for the Cubans is the product of local manufacture, instead of being public opinion.

CHICAGO.

Indians in Lake Superior Region Starving—A Newspaper Man Attacked with a Rawhide.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 24.—Capt. Brown Wallis, late of the British army, who arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Fort William, says the Indians throughout the region of Lake Superior are starving to death. Fish are not to be found in shallow water and partridges, hares and reindeer have never been known to be so scarce. He heard of several deaths from starvation. Chief Warden, of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort William, has sent trains of provisions to Dog Lake for the Indians, but many must die before relief reaches them. The country is covered with five feet of snow and the weather is very cold.

There has been a newspaper, hand bill and opera house siege war going on for the past two weeks between the Chicago *Times* on one side, and the Lydia Thompson blonde burlesque troupe, now playing at Crosby's Opera house, on the other. The war has been violent on both sides, but bloodless up to this afternoon, when it resolved itself into a personal encounter, in which raw hides and canes, mixed with Billingsgate and pet names, figured conspicuously for a few minutes. At about five o'clock, which was known to be Mr. Story's dinner hour, Lydia, with three other female and four male members of her troupe, stationed themselves in a carriage in front of Mr. Story's house. A few moments after that gentleman, accompanied by his wife, approached. Miss Thompson then stepped from her carriage, followed by her four male friends, saluted Mr. Story, and having satisfied herself that he was the man she wanted, struck him over the head with a rawhide. Story grasped at her throat, but was seized by Thompson's friends, when she dealt him another blow. Two citizens and a policeman near at hand rushed up, separated the combatants and took the assaulting crowd to the police office, where they gave bail to answer a breach of the peace. One or two revolvers were drawn during the melee and Story applied his cane to one of Miss Thompson's male friends' head, but no blood was spilt.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Opening of the Austrian Consulate—Loss of a Missionary Ship—Earthquakes.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HONOLULU, February 24.—The ceremonies of hoisting the consular flag of Austria was witnessed by the officers of the Austrian frigate Doran, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, the entire Consular Corps, and the Missionary.

The packet Morning Star was wrecked on Strong's Island on the 18th October. She was a total loss. The passengers, among whom were Rev. L. F. Rogers, G. B. Snow, and Dr. A. Sturges' family, escaped, and were brought to Honolulu by the British brig Annie Porter.

There have been several severe shocks of earthquake in the island of Hawaii. The summit of the volcano Mauna is now smoking, indicating that the fires of the crater are again active.

The Board of immigration has sent an agent to China to promote immigration to the Islands.

Steamboat Collision Case Decided.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The United States Inspectors of this port have rendered their decision in the case of the collision of the steamers Swallow and Champion, which occurred December 21, 1869, by which the Swallow with a large cargo coming from New Orleans was sunk in sight of the city and has proved a total wreck. The Inspectors find by the testimony that the Swallow's whistle was out of order, which fact was the main cause of the disaster and could have been avoided; that the low of the Champion was not properly distributed. The Inspectors, therefore, have revoked the licenses of the pilots and engineers on watch on both boats. The pilots were George Barber and Joseph R. Purcell, engineers Wm. Gould and Harman Kenellig. The license of James Fagan, pilot of the Champion, is revoked for not floating his boat with the current under the circumstances, and not giving proper signal lights placed on her barges.

Arrest of Bigamists.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

READING, PA., February 24.—Edward and Daniel Agnew, two bigamists, have been arrested here and committed to answer the charge of adultery.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Treasurer Irwin Appears and is Allowed Further Time.

CASHIER NICHOLSON GIVES INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Adjournment to Wednesday Next.

THE BORDER RAIDERS.

Interest on State Securities.

ACTION OF SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Pittsburgh City Elections—Insurance Department—The Treasury Bill—Local Legislation. HOUSE: The Appropriation Bill—The Western Penna. Hospital, or Dixmont.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee held a meeting this evening and continued the Treasury investigation.

General Irwin presented himself.

Chairman Billingfelt inquired whether he was ready to respond to questions.

General Irwin replied that depended very much upon what they wanted to examine him on.

The Chairman then had read the resolution authorizing the investigation.

Gen. Irwin begged leave to make a statement exonerating Chairman Billingfelt from newspaper imputations that he, (Mr. Billingfelt,) being a warm personal friend of himself, desired that he (Gen. Irwin,) might not be compelled to testify, asserting that Mr. Billingfelt had always expressed a desire to hear him (Gen. Irwin).

Mr. Irwin being sworn said he was not in possession of the public funds, and that to answer the questions of the Committee it would be necessary for him to examine the books in the Treasurer's and Auditor General's offices, to prepare himself. He therefore desired the same favor shown him that was shown to Mr. Mackey.

The Committee accordingly postponed his further examination until Wednesday evening next.

Thomas Nicholson, Cashier of the present Treasurer, was sworn and testified that during the eight different years in which he had been associated with the Treasury, the moneys had always been kept on the same system. During the whole time he never saw a transaction the whole world might not look on. No illegal use of funds had been made to his knowledge. Accounts had been kept, as already stated, in bank, vault, &c. He recapitulated the testimony of Mr. Mackey in regard to corporation checks being deposited in the vault, and also stated that when Gen. Irwin handed over his papers to Mr. Mackey there was among them a receipt from William B. Mann for sixteen hundred and ninety three dollars, which was counted as cash and was still in the vault. There was a difference between the real balances of sometimes two or three hundred thousand dollars, because the Treasury did not always get immediate credit for its advances to members, departments and deposits to meet interest coupons. The vault account to-day consisted of seven thousand dollars money, fifty-nine dollars Clearfield bank notes, and four hundred dollars in other funds. The vault account was liable to increase and decrease, as corporations deposited their checks.

In reference to the loss from the failure of the Bank of Commerce of Erie, the money of the State was deposited in it through the influence of Gideon J. Ball, who was cashier of the bank and made application to State Treasurer Slifer.

The witness then gave his opinions, at the request of the Committee, on a variety of subjects connected with the State Treasury and legislation. He justified the practice of the treasurer in refusing to pay school warrants to counties delinquent in the payment of taxes due the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace, however, denounced this practice as being unjust to school interests and illegal.

The witness continued that he knew nothing of the State Treasurer getting the benefit of State deposits. He then at length denounced the existing practice of having funds due the Commonwealth sent from Pittsburgh or other distant parts of the State to Harrisburg and afterwards returned to the same localities to pay Dixmont or other claims. Checks received for land warrants from remote portions of the State were counted as cash, and were deposited in Harrisburg banks and collected without charge. He declared that every dollar in the State Treasury, and a million and a half in addition, belongs to the sinking fund, and large appropriations for soldiers' orphans and common schools had eaten into this fund. The repeal of the State tax on real estate in 1863 had also reduced the receipts nearly a million a year. He enlarged upon what he termed a "bungling system" in Pennsylvania, by which county treasurers paid judges without warrants, by which advances were made to almost every body, from Governor to pasters and folders, and by which warrants were paid before they became due. County treasurers failed to make quarterly reports and payments as required by law, and in Philadelphia alone the State was annually defrauded of at least a hundred thousand dollars in tavern licenses.

Mr. Taggart, Cashier under Irwin, was sworn and testified that the receipt of Wm. B. Mann had been for money advanced to that person for services as District Attorney in examining foreign insurance accounts. Mr. Mann had been paid by State Treasurer Gamble, but had overdrawn his compensation by the amount of this receipt. The witness believed, however, that there had been no final settlement of Mann's account.

Adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

THE BORDER RAID BILL.

Strong efforts are being made to put the border county two million dollar damage bill through. It is still in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, but its friends believe even if it is reported negatively they will be successful. The friends of the bill have established head quarters at a principal hotel. The State will be forced into the market to meet the war loan of two million eight hundred thousand dollars in July next. If the State treasurer pays indebtedness out of the State sinking fund, there will be no funds left. It is in the power of the commissioners of the sinking fund to make this demand at any time. Understanding this the friends of the "Border Bill" propose creating a new loan, and as the act of 1857 prohibits any loan over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for war purposes, they propose calling this a war loan. The amount claimed by the report of the Border county Damage Commissioners does not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. Thus far, no individuals injured on tha border counties nave appeared to urge their claims before the Committee.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The following resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is of interest to holders of State bonds:

Office Commissioners' Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, February 24, 1870.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of legal tenders was concurred in by only three Judges out of five in a Court composed of seven Judges, and the legislation of the State only authorizes the payment of her indebtedness in what is known as the legal tender currency of the United States, it would not be advisable for the State Treasurer to make any change in the present mode of paying the obligations of the Commonwealth.

Attest: WM. B. HART,
Clerk to Commissioners Sinking Fund.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1870.

SENATE.

PITTSBURGH ELECTIONS.

The bill changing Pittsburgh city elections to December was reported favorably.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The bill for a State insurance department was reported negatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HOWARD: Supplement for West Elizabeth borough, Allegheny county.

Supplement to act authorizing the school board of the sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

Supplement for Pittsburgh board of health.

Also exempting Pittsburgh Church land from taxation.

Mr. HOWARD had read a letter from Bishop Kerfoot in support of the latter bill, which passed.

THE TREASURY BILL.

Mr. White's (House) Treasury bill was considered.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment requiring proposals to be received each month for the redemption of State loans, the best proposals to be accepted, and monthly proceedings to be published.

Pending discussion adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was considered on first reading all day.

Mr. ALLEN moved to strike out the section in relation to Western Pa. Hospital, which obliges the institution to pay its expenses this year out of unexpended balances on former appropriations, and insert a clause of thirteen managers, eight to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the contributors to choose the other five.

Mr. ALLEN proposed substituting an appropriation of $30,000 for salaries and $2,000 for insurance.

Mr. WHITE favored the original section, and read a letter from Mr. R. H. Davis, of Allegheny county, against the present management of the institution and high rates, and in favor of a new board.

Mr. DAVIS moved as substitute Mr. Ames' proposition, to strike out the appointment of the board of managers. Adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Among the bills introduced into the Assembly last evening was one to reorganize the Erie Railroad Company. This bill was drawn up by counsel to the Erie Railroad, and is designed to forestall the action about to be taken by the English stock and bond holders of the Company, and to put Fisk, Gould & Company in possession of the road for all time to come. The intention is to buy the bill through the Legislature, as was done with the Erie Log bill some two years ago, and markets ble members and lobbyists are in high glee at the prospect of a distribution of another half million of dollars of Erie money.

The Senate to-day passed to a third reading the bills to abolish the contracting board and system of repairing canals and to abolish the office of Auditor of the Canal Department.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—The House refused to pass the bill repealing the law of last winter providing for the taxation of United States bonds and fractional currency.

The House to day passed the Senate bill to furnish bodies to medical students for dissection.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to prevent children who have never been vaccinated from attending the public schools.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, February 24.—The bill which recently passed the Minnesota House of Representatives, providing for submitting to the people of the State an amendment to the Constitution on the question of woman suffrage, on which question the women should be allowed to vote, was to day concurred in by the Senate, 12 to 9. The bill provides that women's votes shall be taken in separate boxes. It is understood Governor Austin will sign the bill.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The State Senate yesterday passed the Constitutional Amendment extending suffrage to negroes and restoring the franchise to rebels by a vote of five to six, the amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

The Senate also elected Miss Nellie Raymond, of St. Louis, engrossing clerk,

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Feb. 24.—At the Senatorial election to-day Morgan C. Hamilton was chosen for the two terms—long and short—ending in 1871 and 1877, and Lieutenant Governor Flanagan for the term ending 1875.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 24.—A movement is on foot in the Legislature for a change in the Constitution by which members of the legislature may be elected for two or more years.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, February 24.—The bill endorsing the first mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad to the amount of $2,500,000, passed both Houses by the constitutional majority.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 24.—The Senate voted yesterday, nearly three to one, to abolish capital punishment, and it stands a fair chance to pass the House. The old usury laws will be repealed.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, clear and cold.
NEW YORK, clear and cool.
BALTIMORE, clear and cold. Thermometer 29 degrees above zero.
OIL CITY, cloudy and cold. Thermometer 12 degrees above zero.
CINCINNATI, clear and cold.
CHICAGO, clear and cold.
ST. LOUIS, cloudy. Thermometer 34 degrees above zero.
ST. PAUL, clear and pleasant. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero.
LOUISVILLE, clear and pleasant.
MEMPHIS, clear and pleasant.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Removal of Disabilities—The Postal Telegraph Project—The Cadetship Scandal—Texas Senators—Revenue Seizure.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The following Memphis names are included in the bill for the removal of political disabilities passed this morning: W. T. Avery, A. Wright, D. R. McRea, Joseph Barbier, J. E. R. Ray, T. D. Eldridge, Henry Croft, C. Hetricht, T. J. Wright and Good Dixon.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an argument before the Senate Postoffice Committee to-day in opposition to the Hubbard bill. He gave statistics to show that the telegraphic rates in this country are now less per mile than in Europe, and that the telegraph is more used in the United States in proportion to population than in Europe. He opposed the the bill in question as unjust to existing companies, and because it would not protect the public against a monopoly, since it would be easy for the Western Union to take possession of the organization. He said the receipts of the Western Union during 1869 were six and a half millions, and the expenses four and a half millions. The same amount of business would, under the Hubbard bill, have produced less than $2,000,000, one million short of what his company had paid for salaries. An increase of fifty per cent in volume of business would still leave a deficit of more than a million dollars. Mr. Orton spoke at some length of the progress which had been made in the United States during the past three years towards a cheaper and better telegraph service, claiming that so long as private enterprise kept pace with the growing demands of the public for more wires, and for their extension into new territory, charging rates which yielded only fair profits upon the cash value of capital invested, there was no occasion for interference by the government in any manner. He concluded by submitting the following propositions:

You desire to have the present rates for telegraphing reduced. So do I. You do not desire to accomplish the result at the expense of the treasury. Nor do I. Yet in order that this end may be accomplished, it will be necessary to materially reduce the expenses of the business. Now it takes the profits upon about one million of dollars, equal to about one-seventh of our gross receipts, to pay our taxes, Federal, State, municipal, &c., a burden nowhere imposed on business under government control. Release us from this and we can make an average reduction of one-seventh of our present rates. If you have authority to give a free right of way along railroads in all States to Mr. Hubbard's company, you can give it to mine. Do this and we should be enabled to reduce another seventh, without interfering with present profits.

Then let Congress provide for a commission to ascertain and fix the cash value of our property and franchises, on which we shall be entitled to earn and divide annually to our stockholders ten per cent. We will then surrender to the Postoffice Department the rights we now possess to fix and modify tariff rates, so that as fast as the actual capital exceeds ten per cent. the surplus may be applied to the reduction of rates in such a manner as the Postoffice Department shall direct. If the rates proposed by Mr. Hubbard can even make the business self-supporting, they will ultimately be reached by this plan, under which all the facilities the Government can supply can be availed of to the fullest extent, but without incurring any expense or assuming any responsibility.

THE CADETSHIP SCANDAL.

The Committee on Military Affairs was to-day engaged in examining the case of Representative Galladay, charged with selling a cadetship.

Mr. Whittemore, in his remarks prepared for delivery in the House, expressed his belief that a large number of cases are to be discovered where corrupt motives and causes influenced appointments. The eagerness of the press to find sensational material would bring them to the public gaze. He denied that he, in the appointments he made, was actuated by any other than the most correct motives. He admitted he had been injudicious, and asked that intention might be considered as well as act. He had been reported against by a committee upon which there were those whose skirts were not clear of accusation, or whose consciences were purged of corruption. There were those, he said, Mr. Whittemore had seen, which showed his willingness to accept a proposition for the purchase of his appointment, and yet he sat in judgment over him and voted even against the most lenient proposition for time for the further examination of his case. He laid the charge at the door of a member from New York, who was part of the conspiracy against himself, and who offered money for the letter which Whittemore wrote to Kegler.

TEXAS SENATORS.

Gen. Reynolds officially reports that the Legislature of Texas elected Morgan C. Hamilton to the United States Senate for the terms ending in 1871 and 1877, and J. W. Flanigan for the term ending 1875.

DISTILLERY SEIZURE.

Information has reached Commissioner Delano of the seizure of Kirkpatrick's distillery at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the revenue officers. Three hundred barrels of whisky were seized.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $4,860,619.

NEW YORK CITY.

Free Trade Meeting—Messenger Robbed—Fire Underwriters—Mormons Warned by a Vigilance Committee—Kidnapping Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 24, 1870.

FREE TRADE MEETING.

A large free trade meeting was held this afternoon in Broad street. Jackson S. Schultz presided. Letters were read from Congressmen Brooks and Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others. Addresses were made by Sam'l J. Tilden and Wm. Cullen Bryant.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBED.

A messenger of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was robbed while in the currency department of the Sub-Treasury to-day of a bag containing $7,350 in Government bonds, and $7,000 in currency.

MORMONS WARNED.

The Mormon preachers were warned out of the village of East Meadow, L. I., by a vigilance committee, on pain of being mobbed. They left for Patchaque, but were expected to return, when serious disturbance is feared.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has referred the question of rates throughout the country to the local Board, with power to act.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

A case of kidnapping was brought to light to day. A woman named Jane Duffy was caught in the act of stealing a baby, and committed for trial.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.]

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 24.—River falling, with 33 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 32 degrees at 4 P. M. K.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 24.—River stationery with 4 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 28 degrees at 5. P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 24 —River stationary with 6 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 29 degrees at 4 P. M. C.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Another French Editor Sentenced—Stormy Scene in the Corps Legislatif—Cable Dividend—The Mordaunt Divorce Case—Violence at Elections—Condolence to Widow Burlingame—Important Decrees by the Captain General of Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 24.—The action against Gustave Flourens for having aided the desertion of two soldiers, has terminated. The prisoner did not appear, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Many banquets are being held to-day in honor of the anniversary proclamation of the republic of 1848.

The probabilities of the appointment of M. Provost Paradol Minister to Washington is again questioned.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of France to-day is 85,500,000 francs greater than last week.

There was a grand ball at the Tuileries last evening. Many Americans were present.

There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Ollivier announced that the government, in accordance with the liberal course it has marked out, propose to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting official candidates for the Chamber. This met great opposition from the Deputies of the Right, who burst into loud cries of disapproval and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes. Ollivier nevertheless persisted in speaking. He declared the government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years, but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents. It would not present the spectacle of men arrived at power and disowning their principles and acts. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and it was only when he ceased speaking that order was restored.

The Right immediately moved an order of the day upholding the system of official candidatures. A stormy discussion ensued. Ollivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence.

The members of the Left declare that they must support the Minister, because they were pledged to elector freedom, but for no other reason.

The question was then taken and the order of day as moved by the Right was adopted by vote of 187 against 56.

Much agitation has been produced by the result which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The Duke of Presslin is about to marry Miss Lilly Forbes of New York.

The French Atlantic Telegraph Company at the last meeting declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent for five months, being from the opening of the line for business, on the 13th August, to January 15th, the date of the agreement with the Anglo American Company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 24.—The *Times* has an editorial on the scene in court yesterday at the trial of the Lady Mordaunt divorce case. The *Times* says this conduct of the Prince of Wales is due to the carelessness of his reputation, and heedlessness in matters of personal intimacies, which are forbidden to royalty. Prince Albert's example was faultless and Wales will learn from it and exemplify a life free even from the semblance of levity. The *Times* also, on the subject of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the matter of legal tenders, asserts that the decision has restored English confidence in American justice.

The Underwriters are charging fifty per cent. premium on the missing Steamer City of Boston.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to day the counsels on both sides made closing arguments. To-morrow the Judge will charge.

The condition of Mr. Bright's health creates deep anxiety.

The elections at Waterford and Nottingham are attended with scenes of violence and excitement. In both places disturbances occurred and persons have been roughly treated.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £125,000 pounds of bullion.

The House of Lords discussed a short time the bill for the regulation of hours of labor.

In the Commons a bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, introduced the first day of the session, passed to second reading and was referred to a select committee.

The subject of reform in the war office was discussed with some bitterness.

Gladstone's land reform bill is not well received in Ireland and its unpopularity is increasing.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 24.—The Captain General has issued an important decree. It grants liberty to 1,000 Africanized negroes, prisoners of war, who have been hired out to labor by the government, with the understanding that they were to become slaves after a certain date. The decree declares that every one willing to work can take care of himself, while the laws will protect all classes. The measure is warmly applauded by the liberal progressive party.

The Captain General intends to issue a decree abolishing the privilege of trial by special courts, hitherto enjoyed by persons in the army and church, and foreigners. This will do away with the tribunals of commerce for foreigners and others and will strike at the root of a partial or unjust administration of the laws.

The *Diario* publishes a document revealing the existence of a Cuban Junta in Santiago which has for a long time assisted the insurgents with information and materials of war. The members of the Junta, eighteen in number, were arrested, the charges against them proved, and they have all been executed.

Sugar firm with a large speculative inquiry; No. 12 at 8¼@8½ reals.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 24.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia have sent letters of condolence to the widow of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 24.—The steamers Hanover, from New Orleans, and Baltimore, have arrived.

LONDON, February 24.—The steamers of the North German Lloyd will hereafter discharge at Southampton docks instead of simply calling at Cowes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92⅝; account 92¾. Bonds; '62s, 90; '65s, old, 89½; '65s, new, 89½; '67s, 88¾; ten-forties, 85¼; Eries, 22½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Cotton closed quiet, with sales of uplands at 11¼@11¾, Orleans 11¾@11⅝; the sales have been 10,000 bales. Corn 26s 9d. Pork dull at 92s 6d. Lard 65s 0d. Naval stores dull. Turpentine 29s 6d; other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Markets are unchanged.

PARIS, February 24.—Bourse dull at 73f 90c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—Bonds closed firm at 94¾@94⅞.

HAVRE, February 24.—Cotton closed quiet for afloat at 154½f and on spot 137½f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum steady at 60¾ f.

BREMEN, Feb. 24.—Petroleum flat at 6 thalers. 63 groats.

Murder in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 23.—A terrible murder occurred yesterday afternoon at Burlington, near this city. As Edward Kinney, a well known citizen, and John H. Wells were returning from Big Thompson, they overtook Bill Dubois twenty miles from Burlington. After a few words of conversation, Dubois drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing Kinney instantly. The murderer escaped to the mountains. The citizens are in pursuit. Dubois bears a bad character, and was lately arrested for robbing the mail near that place. The weather clear and pleasant.

DENVER, Feb. 24.—Dubois, who killed Kinney near Burlington yesterday, was overtaken by a party of citizens early this morning in the mountains, fifteen miles from Burlington, and immediately shot, being pierced by thirty bullets.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Increase of Currency Not Favored—Remarks on Funding the Public Debt—The Louisiana Colored Senator Question. HOUSE: Case of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina—Expulsion Avoided by Resignation—Legislative Appropriation Bill Finished in Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1870.

SENATE.

The House amendment to the political disability bill was concurred in.

The bill introduced by Mr. Pomeroy, for the sale of the Great and Little Osage reservations, in Kansas, the removal of the Osage Indians and other purposes, was tabled, the Committee having reported on the subject.

By Mr. HARLAN: To aid the construction of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, the President was asked for a copy of the commission or authority issued to Gen. Ames as Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution that to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payment, to encourage and foster the spirit of speculation, to aggravate the evils produced by the frequent and sudden fluctuations of values, to depreciate the credit of the nation, and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis, and therefore, in the opinion of the Senate the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased. Agreed to without discussion.

The bill to secure to all persons equal protection in the laws in respect to life and property was considered during the morning hour without action.

The question of the admission of Senator elect Revels, of Mississippi, was inseparable Old and New School Presbyterian Churches on the reconstruction of the Board of Church Extension, was in session here yesterday and to-day. The object of the conference was to arrange the preliminaries for consolidating the pecuniary and other interests of both bodies in the work of Church extension. In regard to the organization of the new Board of Church Erection the Committee advise the organization under the special charter proved by the New School Church, which will probably involve the location in New York city. They recommend that the board consist of twenty-one members, six of the number from the northwest. The spirit of the deliberations

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 81, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 94¼@94¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 60f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 116¼@116¾.

The proclamation of the XVth Article is deferred until Texas, and perhaps Georgia, shall be formally admitted to the Union. The first event may be looked for next week.

Mississippi stands at last restored to all her practical relations in the Union. The bill for her admission was signed by the President on the 23d, and, on the 24th her Representatives were qualified in the House. Yesterday one of her Senators was probably admitted to his place in that body. He is colored, and succeeds Mr. Jefferson Davis in the representation of that State. And Davis lives to see it and to submit to it. Thus time brings its revenges!

It is pleasant to hear, from Washington, that the Bradley nomination for the Supreme bench, although not acceptable to a majority of the Republican Senators, is expected to be confirmed by the coalition of the entire Democratic vote with our own minority. This unprecedented surrender of their partizan prejudices, by the opposition, suggests a serious doubt, first, of their disinterestedness, and next, of the positive qualifications of the nominee himself.

The Greensburg *Herald* concurs with the press generally, in opposing the proposition to restore the spring elections. It says:

> Besides the general argument against frequent changes in those of our laws which the people directly are expected to be familiar with and obey, we can see no sort of reason, having any force whatever, for now repealing that portion of the law of last session. We think we can speak for nine-tenths of their immediate constituents, who sent them there, when we appeal to our Representatives, to vote against any repeal or change of the day.

Inasmuch as one of our city cotemporaries has been engaged in a self-imposed ventilation of the financial affairs of the city, and especially the sinking fund, the opportune card elsewhere published over the signature of Hon. Russell Errett, will fully and satisfactorily explain the conduct of Messrs. Phillips and McAuley in the premises. From other equally reliable sources we are assured that not a single dollar of the city funds was ever used in the purchase of the bonds held in trust by a reliable Commission for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of the city, and it is very clear to our mind that to cancel the city bonds now held by the Commissioners of the fund, and thus arrest the process by which the outstanding bonds are being gradually absorbed, as our neighbor advises, would be to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The balance of trade during the last six months will foot up about $34,0000 000in our favor, in comparison with the same period of last year. This seems to be regarded, by the New York free traders, as "unjust and intolerable." Viewed from their European stand-point, these adjectives are none too strong. They would have the balance just as much more the other way. They live by large importations of articles to be sold here without a domestic competition. Consequently, about thirteen hundred New York merchants, for the most part ship owners, bankers and agents of foreign manufacturers, and many of them not yet naturalized, held a mass-meeting in that city yesterday, to "devise means for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the tariff," *i. e.*, to turn the balance of trade at least thirty-four millions the other way,—and as much more as they can! It is pleasant to reflect that such efforts can accomplish nothing now. The principle of protection for home industry commends itself every day, the more it is discussed, to the approbation of our people; and is naturally gaining strength in Congress.

We have the following statement of the testimony exculpating Mr. S. N. Pettis from the charge of improperly disposing of a cadetship belonging to the XXth District:

> Mr. Bishop, who appeared before the Committee, testified that he said to Mr. Bloss after the nomination of Judge Pettis, that he would give $500 for the appointment, and that Mr. Bloss undertook to negotiate it, but reported that he could do nothing whatever with Mr. Pettis. That Bloss went to Meadville a second time for the purpose, but was unable to see Mr. Pettis. Mr. Derrickson subsequently solicited the appointment for his son, and Bishop said that when Derrickson said that if he (Bishop) would contribute towards the payment of the campaign expenses, he could use his interest with Judge Pettis for him and withdraw his own claims. Bishop testified that he agreed to do this, but denied that he ever gave Pettis a note or paper of any kind connected with the transaction, or ever paid him a dollar of money for it. Judge Pettis also appeared before the Committee and testified to the fact that Mr. Bloss had offered him money for the appointment, which he declined. He denied that he ever gave Derrickson a note that Mr. Bishop had given him, or that he ever gave him one. It is stated that the whole charge against Judge Pettis grew out of political squabbles in the district, and partakes a good deal of the nature of a conspiracy.

Events have expressed the clear judgment of the American people, that a better type of citizenship is offered by loyalty under a dark skin than by rebellion under a white one. Result: the former class has been fully endowed with our highest political privileges, while the latter still sits on a back seat, waiting with an impatiently ill grace, for the expected clemency which is about to restore to them their lost civil rights. Well! we will not keep them waiting for one needless hour, but we would rather see these supplicants exhibiting a more amiable frame of mind, a clearer perception of their own ill-deservings, and a juster appreciation of the superior civic virtues of a class which they once enslaved and still detest. When, in West Virginia or Missouri, the disfranchised rebel, or his Democratic sympathizer, bitterly protests against the liberal measures which couple together the two classes, admitting them alike, by the same general enactment, to the privileges of the franchise, this malignity of prejudice suggests a reasonable doubt as to the fitness of an unrepentant rebel for any present restorations to citizenship. Rather than support any proposition which opens the same way to the polls for white rebels and black loyalists, the Democracy of those States,—residuary legatees of the crushed rebellion—vote solid against the "let up" policy. Fortunately, they have not yet gained the control of the local legislation, which will be shaped without the least deference to their narrow prejudices. Nor are they likely to regain the political mastery, so long as they shall illustrate their stupid malignity in threats to overturn, as soon as they can, the wiser policy of the present hour. A better spirit at present will stand them in better stead!"

A VERY NICE SCHEME.

The coolest piece of impudence which has come to light the present winter is a bill presented in Congress by Representative Bennet, from the Buffalo district, New York, entitled, "A bill to provide for the better protection of the northern and north-western frontier, and to facilitate commerce and diminish the expense of the exchanges between the States." Well, how does Mr. Bennet propose to do all these good things? The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury is to be directed to issue $15,000,000 in coupon or registered bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and to run 10-50 years, said bonds to be delivered to the State of New York, from the proceeds of which she is to pay off that part of her debt for which the canal revenues are pledged. That done, the State is to levy no more canal tolls than will barely pay to keep the machine working and in working order, say half a mill per thousand pounds per mile. This would be a very nice arrangement indeed. Buffalo hopes, if this can be effected, to retrieve her waning fortunes; and the tree traders of New York city feel that something of this sort must be done to keep the farmers of the north-western States, out of whose toil they have their wealth, in good humor, and prevent their turning protectionists, and taking measures to find markets for their surplus proceeds, without sending them over any of the thoroughfares of New York.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Without knowing the precise terms of the bill, which was lost in the Senate on the 23d, and which proposed to authorize the extension of the Pleasant Valley Railway to and across the Hand street bridge into Liberty street, we concur heartily with very many of our citizens in regretting any decision which should exclude that Company from a practical access to the Pittsburgh side of the river. This journal has always supported the most liberal policy in the matter of city railways, and has faithfully expressed therein the popular sentiment. We have shared in the general public desire for the continuation of that particular road across the river and into the heart of our city, and we share now in the public disappointment. We are also assured that our Senators, Messrs. Graham and Howard, are both sincere friends of this extension, and that they have exerted themselves faithfully, although unsuccessfully, to secure the passage of this bill.

We take it for granted that the bill was drawn carefully, to avoid any conflict with the franchises belonging to other corporations. Upon that hypothesis, it should have been passed and not defeated. How this defeat could have been brought about against the efforts of our two Senators, we are not at present able to see. The public have a right to know why and how a measure has thus failed, which, *prima facie*, merited the legislative sanction as it unquestionably has the public approbation here at home. The news of its defeat has awakened a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the people of the two cities, to whom an explanation is due.

IS HE NEEDED?

We copy the text of a bill which has passed our State Senate, and is now before the House. It is as follows:

> *An Act for the Appointment of a Special Detective by the District Attorney of the County of Allegheny.*
>
> Section I. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the District Attorney of the county of Allegheny may appoint an officer as a special detective in connection with his office, whose duty it shall be to assist in obtaining such evidence as he shall be directed by said District Attorney for the Commonwealth in all criminal cases.
>
> Sec. 2. The said detective officer shall be subjected only to the order of the said District Attorney, at whose pleasure he may be removed. Said detective officer shall be paid a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum out of the Treasury of the said county, on a warrant drawn by the said District Attorney.

—Certainly, a nice little bill! Observe the care with which this new salaried officer of the county is to be made dependent exclusively upon the pleasure of one man only, for his tenure of the place! Although nominally to be an officer of justice, not even the Courts of the county or State can touch the "special detective," to correct any abuse or to control him in an office which, in its very nature, would eminently require the sharpest scrutiny upon the conduct of the incumbent himself.

The detective system has failed to secure the public confidence anywhere. There is not a city in the Union where it has been found free from faults so serious as not to be really fatal objections to its continuance. In Boston, it has just been abolished altogether, for inherent corruptions which are equally complained of everywhere. So far as the system has been recognized in Pittsburgh, it has only avoided the public censure because it has been administered with extraordinary care by our city authorities.

If the Sheriff and his officers, with the municipal police of these cities, are incapable of supporting the most zealous of District Attorneys, in his investigation and detection of crime, it is time that their places were filled with better men. No more officers are wanted: if it is better ones we need, the public should know it. Least of all, should the community be saddled with the inquisitor provided for by this bill,—and who is to be wholly irresponsible, except to the one man who has appointed him,—without some satisfactory explanations of the necessity for the step.

THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

The friends of protection have made a mistake. They have suffered themselves to drift into a weak position, when they might, had they been wise, be occupying one of invincible strength. We allude to the absence of organization among the numerous industrial interests to be affected by the action of Congress upon the tariff. They must co-operate one with another in support of the grand question at issue between the friends of protection and of free trade, and have some common platform where the broad principles upon which each and every interest must rely can be discussed, where different views may be harmonized, conflicting interests compromised, and the whole subject matured and set forth in arguments which cannot fail to come home with force to the minds of all classes of our people; to the agriculturalist as well as the manufacturer; to the mechanic whose business is not directly involved, as well as to the producers of iron, of steel, or of textile fabrics, with whose products foreign manufacturers do come in direct competition.

Protectionists are able to show that the policy for which they are contending is conducive to the interests and prosperity of the entire country, and of every one of its industries; that upon the multiplication of its home productions, the development of its natural resources, and of the skill of its people, the real prosperity, wealth, happiness and progress of this or any other country depend. They can show that more labor—which in this sense is money—is wasted in carrying the products of the soil to far distant markets than would pay the interest on our national debt. They can demonstrate that the gold and gold values which this country is sending across the Atlantic, to pay for things which we ought to make at home, are so draining it of the true and natural basis of currency that a return to specie payments is impossible.

These are a few of the abstract principles involved in this great national question; and it is upon these alone that the advocates of the policy of protection can have any rational hope of carrying their point and permanently establishing their policy; for unless it can be shown that that policy is best for "all the land and all the inhabitants thereof," it would be a wrong and a folly to press it.

But all this can be shown, because it is true. But a deputation of the manufacturers of woolens, another of cottons, another of iron in more advanced forms, another of steel, and so on, appearing separately in the committee room of Congress, each urging their own particular interest, and contending about fractions of cents, will never accomplish the work. As well might an unorganized mob of recruits—no matter how brave and enthusiastic they may be—hope to meet successfully a well disciplined hostile army. As for the friends of protection to establish their policy by this desultory mode of warfare with the thoroughly organized host who are fighting for the opposite cause. No, gentlemen, you must organize, and you must go the country, as well as to Congress, with this question. You must show the farmers—*as you can*—that their best interests are in harmony with yours. You must convince the carpenter, the millwright, the bricklayer, the stone mason, the plasterer, the painter, and all classes of industrious people, that if they wish to do well in their several vocations, it is essental that all around them shall be prosperous and progressing.

So long as the fallacy, that to protect the manufacturing interests of the country is inimical to the interests of those who are engaged in the greatest of all interests, agriculture, so long will the policy of protection be unstable and unreliable, and the country be kept in a state of uncertainty and unrest. Men will shrink from embarking in large and beneficent enterprises, to develop our great natural resources, to augment their own fortunes, to give employment to labor, both skilled and unskilled, and to furnish home markets for the products of the soil.

We have thrown out these desultory thoughts on this most interesting subject by way of introduction to a few words from one of Pennsylvania's ablest and soundest statesmen, Hon D. J. Morrell, Representative in Congress from the XVIIth district. Hear him upon the necessity and plan of organization:

> "If the various industries of our country were to day fully organized—each having its own organization, to care for its own special interests, and the whole forming a national organization, with headquarters either at Washington or at one of our commercial centers, the advocates of free-trade, who *are* thoroughly organized, would not be encouraged to defy the public sentiment of the country as audaciously as they now do. What is wanted is an association like yours for *all* branches of American industry—farmers, tanners, wool-growers, cotton-growers, manufacturers of woolen and cotton goods, workers in iron and steel, ship-builders, shippers, &c., and so that the special needs of each may be made known, their statistics gathered and preserved, and a way be made by which, through co-operation and a fair hearing of all sides, the interests of all may be harmonized, and the common foe discomfited and driven from the field.
>
> "Too long has this want been unsupplied, and with great respect, I say that it is folly to longer prolong such an unsatisfactory and uncomfortable state of affairs. The whole protective policy of the country is now endangered because of a lack of efficient organization in the past. If we would save our home manufactures, and through them save the wages, and realize the reasonable hopes of all our countrymen who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, we must resolve to link, in one powerful and righteous band the different interests now so boldly assailed and so imminently jeopardized."

AN ELOQUENT PROTEST.

The petitioner in the Scull-Findlay Senatorial contest, retiring from a field where a fair trial had been denied to him, explains himself in the following letter:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1870.

Hon. H. Jones Brooke—*Sir*: The majority of your committee having carefully closed all the avenues through which the frauds perpetrated in the Twentieth Senatorial district, at the election in October last, might have been reached and exposed, and necessarily compelled to abandon any further prosecution of the case which you were sworn to try.

It must have been apparent to you from the first organization of your committee, that the case was prejudged by a majority of its members, and a verdict made up, ready to be rendered, in favor of the sitting member at the first fitting opportunity. It would be a mere waste of words to cite the numerous instances of deliberate wrong perpetrated by that majority; your own keen sense of right and justice having already compelled you to publicly denounce them as "most outrageous."

That a juror acting under the sanction of an oath, should have deliberately entered into the councils of one of the parties, whose case was upon trial before him, is an astounding fact to most shocking to every properly balanced mind; and as evidence that this is not a mere surmise or an idle allegation, I beg leave to call your attention to the remarkable similarity between the very remarkable resolutions offered by the Hon. Senator from Erie—adopted by the majority of your committee—and the legal opinion of Benjamin Harris Brewster read in the case by the counsel of the sitting member. * * * * I return yourself and colleagues of the minority, my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me during the progress of the case, and I trust the base precedent attempted to be established by the majority, may not return to plague its inventors.

Very respectfully, Ed. Scull.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says:

> The Erie Canal, to be of practicable service, will cost upwards of twenty millions of dollars. The six millions of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds now in the Treasury are to be demanded as the first installment. The way the thing looks at present in Harrisburg, judging mainly by the character of the men engaged in working it up, there is no intention to do more than get control of millions of money, make a great show of work, and then abandon it to the State to finish. There should be a ship canal from river to lake. The advantages and merits of such an enterprise are unquestioned, but if the State is in earnest and really desires such a work, a different order of men must take it in hand. One further instance may be cited, and this is the fraud in essential oils. It is next to impossible for any country druggist to buy a pure article of oil lemon, oil bergamot, oil organum, or any similar oils. The reason is that spirits of turpentine mixes so naturally with these articles that detection is almost impossible. In these oils our wholesale druggists make enormous profits. Carrying out this idea, a bold druggist contrived not only to cheat country customers, but also to fleece the trade at large. To do this he employed a machinist to imitate the metallic seals which the manufacturers put upon the cans. These cans he would unsolder, and then steal about one-tenth of the oil, and fill it up with spirits of turpentine, and then apply the counterfeit seal. These cans would then go into the hands of a drug broker, and would be sold to the trade as pure from the distiller's hands. This operator I know well. He is nothing but a thief, and yet in society he is a "gentlemen." He has a fine house, and lives in style, but retribution may yet reach him, and, though slow, it may be sure.

A Western judge has decided that the authority of fashion plates and journals is not to be recognized in law as of more weight than the decision of any private person. This was in a suit brought by a modiste against a young woman who had declared the dress sent home to be a "perfect fright," and thrown it in the fire.

An Exciting Scene.

The peregrinations of showmen are beset with numerous difficulties while pursuing their daily avocations in this our Southern country, which, with the usual winter rains and heavy roads, make it difficult for the managers to make good the promises of the agents. Such was the case with John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie a few days since. While performing in Tallahassee, Florida, it was mentioned to Mr. J. F. Robinson, Jr., that he might expect some difficulty in passing through a long and dismal swamp between that place and Quincy, on account of the large number of alligators who infested the ford at this particular locality, and who are at this season of the year very ferocious, and on the watch for any unfortunate mule or horse that may become entangled in the numerous roots, quicksands and holes which abound at the ford; but he replied, as the agent had already made the arrangements for him to go through, and it was not his nature to turn back, he had nothing left but to follow, trusting to his previous good fortune in getting thus far. The result of his decision, although anticipating some difficulty, was far more serious than he anticipated.

At three o'clock P. M., January 25, Professor Huston, who has charge of the animals, started with the elephant Empress, the large Bactrian camel, a fine thoroughbred mare and colt, and two spotted coach dogs, to make the trip to Quincy, although repeatedly warned not to attempt the passage of the swamp in any other than daylight. He, however, went through. Before approaching the ford, an occasional bellow or roar was heard, beckoning that the inhabitants of the locality had not retired for the night, and a sudden plunge and splash in the water would denote that the enemy were on the alert for mischief. The elephant would, every few steps, throw her trunk aloft, emitting at the same time a loud screech of defiance, the camels uttering low moans, while the horses almost refused to stir, and stood trembling with fear, while the dogs kept up an incessant howling. Approaching the water at the ford, Huston determined upon the immediate passage through before the alligators had time to summon their crew.

Bidding the elephant enter, she stepped boldly in, at the same time lashing the water furiously with her trunk; the camels, horses and dogs followed close in the rear. He had passed two thirds of the way, when a sharp yelp of pain from one of the dogs and his sudden disappearance denoted that the swamp fiends were at work, and before he could collect his thoughts the other dog went under with a long death howl. He now began to think of his own safety, and calling to the elephant, commanded her to turn. As she did so a fearful roar was heard from the large Bactrian camel, who had at that instant been attacked.

The water seemed alive with alligators. The roaring, bellowing and screeching of elephant, camels and alligators were terrific. They would throw their ponderous jaws open and tear huge pieces of flesh from the camels, while the poor brute would utter heart rending groans and cries for relief. In the meantime the elephant was not idle. Ever solicitous for the welfare of her keeper and companions, she had, at the moment of seeing safely landed upon the opposite shore, rushed back to the assistance of her friend, the camel, who by this time was nearly gone, and by creating the greatest furore among her assailants, succeeded in bringing the head of the camel to the shore, that portion being all that remained of the poor animal.

In the confusion that ensued, Huston did not miss the colt until warned by a shrill scream or neigh, which seemed to come from several rods below. Upon rushing down the stream a few yards, a terrible scene was presented to his view. It would seem that the denizens of Chattahoochee swamp for miles around had become cognizant of some extra attraction at that particular point on this night, and had started for that rendezvous, and upon reaching the scene of action had unexpectedly encountered both food and opposition at the same time—for, simultaneous with the meeting of the colt they met their pursuers, an an awful battle ensued Several times it seemed as if the colt would escape and regain the shore, so busy were the alligators in destroying each other; but just before the poor creature would reach the land, some monster, more venenous than brave, would leave the melee, pursue and drag it back into deep water, until finally it became exhausted and fell an easy prey to the fearful reptiles, while Professor Huston stood looking on with blanched and terrified looks, wholly unable to render the least assistance, threatened with a terrible death should he even attempt it, as he feared to retrace his steps toward the place where he left the remaining animals, he counted the cost. He had made the passage, but at a terrible sacrifice. He came out with an elephant, one camel and one horse. The camel was valued at $4000, and very justly. The Mr. Sherry Huston had repeatedly refused $1,000 for. He will be many a long year before Mr. Huston will forget the horrors of passing through a Florida swamp at night.—*Fort Gaine Mirror.*

Dishonest Merchants.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* makes very serious charges against some New York merchants:

> The business men of this city are very dishonest. This I know from close experience. They have certain "tricks of trade," as they are called, which are nothing less than absolute stealing. Boxes of Castile soap and similar goods are sold to country customers, who little think that they pay for box and all at full price. The cheating on tare is outrageous. Tea in chest is estimated at 20 pounds tare, which is always allowed by the importer, but a country dealer seldom gets more than 18 pounds. On half chests 12 pounds are allowed, while at the same time the dealer marks the chests up a pound or two. This marking up of weights corresponds with the marking down of tares. Casks of sugar which few country merchants can weigh, are often marked up 20 pounds, and sometimes 50 pounds. They tell a good story of old H—— H——, a well known grocer on the north side who was notorious for his boldness in this line. The old man being at one time somewhat pious, and when in such a frame was asked by a clerk who had sold a cask of sugar, if he "should go it 20 pound." "No, Johnny, was the reply, "don't go it over ten, for I'm under concern of mind." Molasses, spirits, turpentine, and other liquids are gauged up, which is very easily done. The original gauge mark of say 31 ons gallons, can be easily altered into 34 by using a gauger's "scube" in a neat manner. If that is not enough, a turn of the scube can change the 31 into 34. As a general rule, with many dealers, from one to three gallons are made in each cask. Provision dealers steal in a different manner. Barrels of mackerel are opened in the bottom head, and from twenty to thirty pounds are removed, and the space filled up with salt. When the retailer opens the barrel he always takes the top head, and here all looks right, but when he gets to the bottom he finds a half bushel more of salt than he expected. Pork and beef are also thus stolen, and hence our government supplies are often short, and men suffer severely in consequence. I have inferred but a few of the different branches of robbery perpetrated among what are called honorable men, for a complete statement would fill a volume. One further instance may be cited, and this is the fraud in essential oils. It is next to impossible for any country druggist to buy a pure article of oil lemon, oil bergamot, oil organum, or any similar oils. The reason is that spirits of turpentine mixes so naturally with these articles that detection is almost impossible. In these oils our wholesale druggists make enormous profits. Carrying out this idea, a bold druggist contrived not only to cheat country customers, but also to fleece the trade at large. To do this he employed a machinist to imitate the metallic seals which the manufacturers put upon the cans. These cans he would unsolder, and then steal about one-tenth of the oil, and fill it up with spirits of turpentine, and then apply the counterfeit seal. These cans would then go into the hands of a drug broker, and would be sold to the trade as pure from the distiller's hands. This operator I know well. He is nothing but a thief, and yet in society he is a "gentlemen." He has a fine house, and lives in style, but retribution may yet reach him, and, though slow, it may be sure.

An Indian Massacre.

[This is the report to which reference was made in the article on the subject of the Indians in the Gazette of yesterday. It was crowded out of that number.]

[From the Helena (Montana) Gazette.]

The expedition against the hostile Indians set out from Fort Shaw on the morning of Wednesday, and made a march of sixty miles to the Teton, near where they camped all day. Thursday night they marched all night, and went into camp on the Marias, on Friday, just below the Dry Fork. Friday night they made a long march down the Marias, and on Saturday concealed themselves and went into camp. All this time the weather was most fearfully cold, the thermometer ranging from ten to twenty degrees below zero, and the icy winds swept across the exposed and bleak plains with a keenness and penetration that defy description. The wagon train had been left the first night out on the Teton; hence a pack train only had accompanied them to the Marias. This was here abandoned, and the expedition proceeded in light marching order, and in a condition for fighting. Breaking from this, their last hiding place, the command threaded their way through the darkness on Saturday night, and about dawn on Sunday morning reached the tepee of an Indian called "Grey Wolf," who was encamped alone, with his family, in which there were two cases of smallpox. Extorting from "Grey Wolf" the intelligence that "Red Horn" and "Bear Chief's" camp was eight miles further on in the Big Bend of the Marias, the command started on a gallop and passed over the intervening distance with all the speed their horses possessed. They came upon the camp like a whirlwind, about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and completely surprised the sleeping Indians. There was only one Indian stirring, and he, seeing the cavalry as they dashed across the creek, fired and killed a soldier. This was the first shot fired, and the next second the command were in the camp, around every tepee, in front of every lodge door, and opening a fusilade from their repeating rifles, which our informant tells us, equaled the firing of an entire division of the army of the Potomac. The awakened Indians jumped to their feet with terrific yells; but no sooner would one put his head out of his lodge than he was riddled. Some fired through the lodge, others endeavored to escape by running. One "buck" was found alive afterward in his tepee, who had killed two of his squaws with his knife and piled their dead bodies over himself to hide them. This is an act of stratagem, meanness and cowardice unexampled, even in Indian history. It is unnecessary to say that the wretch did not live long after he was found in this condition. Soon it appeared that the warriors of the camp were thoroughly wiped out, and the troops took a view of the situation. The camp consisted of thirty-seven lodges, with a wealth of buffalo robes, furs, meat, whisky and everything that an Indian considers necessary to make him rich, that astonished the troops. They found that they had killed 173 Indians, and had, besides, between 130 and 140 captives, women and children. These they had no use for; and assigning them a lodge for their shelter, with such necessaries as they needed, the troops burned the robes, furs, peltries, meats, arms, lodges and everything else.

While a detachment remained at the work of destruction, the main command had resumed the march to attack the Mountain Chief's band, which they supposed was only three miles further, but a march of sixteen miles scarcely brought them to the camp. The Indians here had received the alarm and had fled, precipitately taking their ponies with them. The lodges were struck, but nothing had been moved. The pots were still burning on the fires. There were forty-four lodges in this camp, with a similar wealth of Indian goods, proving that they were the richest Indians in America. Every thing was destroyed. The guides and citizens were much disgusted at the destruction of bales of buffalo robes and rich furs; but the doctor announced that they all had the small-pox contagion in them, and that no amount of money would compensate for its introduction into the settlements of the States. Every thing was burned.

Agricultural Items.

Over 100 students are attending the Kansas Agricultural College the present term.

Mr. Dalrymple, the great farmer of Minnesota, is said to have made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, clear gain, in three years of farming.

Holding the head of a fowl under a stream of cold water for a short time immediately arrests vertigo; and a dose any aperient, such as calomel, jalap, castor oil, removes the tendency to the complaint.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city.

Fine Velvet Sponges, | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Nice Velvet Sponges, | Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet sponges, | Nice Bathing Sponges
And two cases of nice sponges for Family use, and also one case of good Barb r sponges, the best bathing quality of carriage sponges and Livery stable sponges of every quality sold by the case, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest price at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these various conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to call out not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is deserred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this sanitizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible venti ation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salutiferous vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and herbs. The pharmacopoeia has its tinctures, but who are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters, so are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect whi h air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this d vitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desider tum is supplied in Hostet er's Bitters, which as a strength sustaining, health protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of Eighth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attend to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. F. LANG,
f 22:n55 Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY
AND
FRIDAY
ONLY.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WILL OFFER BY THE PIECE
Only Ten Cases
LIGHT MEDIUM
AND
Dark Prints,
8c PER YARD.
To Which He Invites the Attention of His Numerous Customers, Feeling Assured it is the Best Bargain that will be Offered this Season.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW GOODS
FOR
THE SPRING TRADE
Just Opened.
All the Novelties of the Season,
As well as complete assortments of
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Notions, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT LOWEST PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers
SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
fe25

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.
NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS,
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe8

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.
Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Worthwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.
A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.
jan11:26

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore a better and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
f.23:n53 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS & SILL & SON, corner 53d and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of
Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,
on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets. Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster and finishing.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
fe13:n40 R. BRACKEN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Plans and Specifications for 4 STORES on the corner of Butler and Forty-third street, may be seen at the office of Sills & Sons, Butler and Thirty-third streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th. Bids will be closed eight days from the above date.
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
fe23:n54 Architect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
TABLE LINENS AND TABLE NAPKINS.
Marseilles Quilts.
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
SILKS AND POPLINS,
Shawls and Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
Nos. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS
No. 1 BLANKETS AND
A. & P. ANDERSON'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars.
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.
Golden Drips, Coverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Carolina and Rangoon Rice.
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Hard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.
Sparkling Moselle, Scharsberg and Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Bergundy, &c.
Bradenburg Freres' Fine Olive Oil.
do do Clarets, imported in bottles
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Catawba.
Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines
Free Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, pure.
do do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.
ALSO,

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Tomlinson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lecky, John Floyd.
John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jelo:43

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.
7-30 BONDS.
For sale at
N. HOLMES & SONS.
fe12:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 24, 1870.

The events of Wall street to-day were the most important since the opening of the new year. 1881 bonds sold at a premium in gold, while the latter fell to 116¼, under enormous sales and the news from Washington that the Senate had passed a resolution against further increase of the currency, and from London of a further rise in bonds. Stocks also fell 1 to 5 per cent., and the market was for a time on the verge of a panic. In the rush to sell, great and weak holders were slaughtered freely by the brokers. Governments also fell off in sympathy with gold. The day has been altogether a gala one for bears.

Money is a trifle more active at 5@6 on call. Sterling quiet at 8¾@8¾.

Gold opened at 111¼, declined to 110¼, at closing at 110¾@111.

Clearances $50,000,000. Carrying rates 4@7 per cent.

Governments lower, but closed steady, only a small amount offering. Coupons '81, 116¾@117; '62, 115¾@116; do '64, 113½@113¾; do 65, 113¾@114; do new, 112¾@112¾; '67, 112¾@113; '68, 112¾@112¾; 10-40's, 126@126¼; Currency 6s, 111¾@111¾.

The Sub-Treasury accepted $200,000 bonds at 111 43.100@111 70.100.

State bonds steady: Missouris 92; old Tennessees 55½; new 48¾; old Virginias 62; new 65; old North Carolinas 45; new 23½.

Stocks fell heavily, with chief dealings in Vanderbilt shares. Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi and Rock Island alone were firm. The decline was partially recovered late in the afternoon, say ½@1¼ per cent., and there was generally a better tone to the market, which, however, closed unsettled. Miscellaneous and express shares very dull.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58¾; Cumberland, 9½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 9¼; do preferred, 21; Adams Express, 63; Wells & Fargo, 21; American Express, 57¼; United States, 51¼; Pac. Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 27; do. preferred, 45; Harlem, 146¾; Hudson Scrip, 94; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburgh, 101¼; Northwestern, 70¼; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 93; St. Paul, 63; do. preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 70; FortWayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 24½; do. preferred, 61¾; C. & A., 110; do. preferred, 110; C. & N. W., 89; New Jersey Central, 103¼; C. M., 30; New Jersey Central, 103¼; C. & I. C., 19¾; C. C. & C., 74¾; Dubuque, 110¼; St. Joe, 107; do. preferred, 107¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 80; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 98¾.

Sub-Treasury balance; gold, $76,360,920; currency, $8,145,384; general balance, $84,601,858

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 116¾; Silver, 113; Eighty-one's, 116¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 114½; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Consols, 112¾; do 1867, 112¾; do 1868, 112¾; Ten Forties, 111¾; Adams Express Company 63; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 57¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; New York Central 97¾; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 32; Michigan southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 102¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120¾; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86; Erie, 28¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,80	$6,00
Paris, per franc	23	25
Berlin, thaler	84	87
Frankfort, florins	51	53

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870.

As the Provisions market is now and has been for some time past attracting considerable attention, all over the country, we make the following extract from the circular, of a Mr. Jones a provision broker of Cincinnati, in regard to the number of hogs packed, compared with the previous year: The five principal packing points have packed to date, as follows:

	1869-70.	1868 69.
Chicago	639,645	597,694
Cincinnati	390,000	356,555
Louisville	180,000	167,269
St. Louis	235,000	224,341
Milwaukee	164,500	129,094
To al	1,611,145	1,474,798
T tal, all other point's	1,033,866	1,010,774
Grand total	2,644,961	2,485,567

It will be seen that Chicago packing for 1868 and 1869 some 8,000 more than the Cincinnati *Price Current* and I am confident that 15,000 to 20,000 might be added to that even. Those places left blank in the list, and others not down, packed last year 6,792 head. I suppose they will pack this season 5,000, which must be added to the above. Chicago will pack 30,000 more, at the lowest estimate. I just have a telegram from Milwaukee, saying they will pack 13,500 more there, which will make the packing 2,650,254 head. I figure out a gain in weight of 11 3 10 lbs. per hog over last year's weight. To arrive at this I have the gain on 1,100,000 head, and average the balance according, which is equivalent to 150,134 head, averaging 200 lbs., not—added to the above, makes a total of 2,897,388. I find a gain of 4 1-5 lbs. of lard per hog, taking a part of the crop as an average of the whole."

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—We can report a steady local demand and with no arrivals of any consequence, the market is firm though prices are unchanged, ranging $2,50@3,50 for fair to prime and $4,00 for choice. Thus far there is no money in apples to those who bought last fall, as they are not worth much more now than then. It is probable that prices will advance soon, however, as the stock in this market is pretty well reduced.

BUTTER—There is a big supply of common and inferior butter, but prime and choice Roll is scarce and in demand, with sales at 35@36.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged with a supply considerably in excess of the demand at present; we continue to quote at $2,00@2,50 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted in a jobbing way at 26 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has been very light all winter, unusually so, but an early improvement is now expected, both in demand and prices—this market is very fully supplied. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@ 11c for halves. Blackberries, 15@16 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is almost bare and the season is about over. We quote nominally at 10@11 cts.

EGGS—Still quoted at 25 cts. If the weather should continue cold any considerable time, an advance would doubtless take place, as Easter is near at hand.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull and neglected there is no change to make in quotations. The continue to quote superfine, $5,00@5,25; at $5,00@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is scarcely enough doing in any kind of grain to establish quotations—the market has been extremely dull this winter and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. Wheat is nominally unchanged at $1,10@1,12 for prime Red, and $1,13@1,14 for choice, Barley is dull and neglected, and brewers appear to be as "bearish" as ever; the fact that they expect a further decline prevents them from buying very liberally. We continue to quote prime spring at 90@ 95 and fall at $1@1,05. Oats very dull and declining, with a supply considerably ahead of the demand; we now quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. There is no improvement in corn and prices are unchanged; 60@68 in first hands and 73@75 on wharf and in store; shelled 3 to 5c higher. Rye is dull with no cash buyers above 85, and not many even at that.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@ 2,75 per bbl., as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Offerings only moderate, but the demand continues light; we continue to quote at 45 on track and wharf, and 50 in store.

PROVISIONS—The demand reported rather better, but prices remain unchanged. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured. Hams, Plain Sides, 15¾@ 16; Clear do 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Dried Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@ 17¼ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 13¾. Mess Pork, $28½@29.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $5@ 5¼. Timothy at $1¼@5, and Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6¼. Market very quiet.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY Feb. 24, 1870.

It was reported to-day that freights on crude oil between the oil regions and Cleveland had been advanced forty cts per bbl, and the result is the market weakened above and here, as the advance in freights would naturally depress the price of oil. The effect of this will be to damage Cleveland and benefit Pittsburgh, as it will tend to equalize prices. Heretofore, Cleveland having the advantage of cheap freights, was enabled to pay more for oil in the oil regions than Pittsburgh, now, however, Pittsburgh will get lower rates, and this is just what is wanted, as crude all winter has been much higher, relatively, than refined.

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls seller 30 days at 12¾, which is a decline of from ¼ to ⅜ per gallon. Other deliveries, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally unchanged.

REFINED.

Continues dull and weak, with a steady downward tendency. But a single sale, 500 bbls February at 28. Lines are quoted at 29½ for March to June, and 30 for April to August. Buyer all year reported as offering at 33¾. Antwerp quoted at 60¾ francs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. Star Oil Works 160, on account E. H. Long.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R. McKelvy & Bro. 545 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 260 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritter 246 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 932 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Total refined..... 1,973 bbls.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle are light and have been so for several weeks, and the great proportion of the receipts are through cattle, owned by Alexander and others, bought in the west and shipped direct to New York. The arrivals today footed 54 cars, 51 of which were through cattle, leaving but three cars for this market. Then, again, it is said that the great proportion of the western shippers, who heretofore have sent their cattle to this market, have for several weeks past been shipping to Buffalo, considering that a better market than this, and the result is that a number of eastern buyers who, heretofore, have been buying here, have been buying in Buffalo and Baltimore. This is a matter, however, that will rectify itself sooner or later. The time will doubtless come again when this will be the best point for the western shippers, and whenever that time arrives the cattle will come this way again, and then eastern buyers will come here instead of the points alluded to.

Compared with last week the market presents but little that is really new or important. Prices are without quotable change, and the sales comparatively light, and the offerings, as already intimated, are limited.

THURSDAY, FEB 17, 1870.

	No.	Wgt.	Pr.
B. Stevens to Jas. Auil	2	2,460	5 00
Haselwood & B. for S. Gordon	2	2,660	
Redg. & T. Taylor for W. Beaver	41	57,300	6 00
" " "	1	920	6 00
" to Urban	5	6,420	6 75
TUESDAY, FEB 22D.			
Holmes, L. & Co. for C. Pfeiffer	18	18,620	
" " "	17	18,230	
Jas. McCauly to Wood, M. & Co.	2	2,200	7 25
" " J. Schuster	2	2,330	7 25
" " Hiller	2	2,270	7 25
J. R. Dunkle to De Lone	20	40,060	6 65
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23D.			
H. Rees, L. & Co. for Duff Bro.	31	41,440	7 87½
" " "	1	1,480	8 00
" " J. Phonix	4	5,180	8 00
" " "	30	38,670	7 90
" " Crop	19	25,000	7 90
" " J. L. Fry	2	2,740	8 25
" " Saultz Bro	2	2,360	8 00
" " "	2	2,360	8 00
Hedges & T. for J. Shontz	19	26,580	6 75
" " Hollingsworth	13	17,940	6 00
Haselwood & B. for Campbell	19	18,020	5 90
" " "	54	60,310	7 00
Cambell to Lazelle	19	19,460	7 00
P. Troutman to Case	15	18,190	6 00
Wood, M. & Co. for Wasson	18	20,340	7 25
J. & McCauly to L. Reichardt	2	2,200	
Wood, M. & Co. for Miller	18	20,150	7 37½
J. Kissinger to Cliff. rd & Co.	20	20,500	5 75
THURSDAY, FEB 24TH.			
James McCauley to Case	1	920	6 75
" " " Messinger	2	2,110	7 00
" " T. Lamb	2	2,280	7 00
Hedges & Taylor for J. Rowan	8	10,950	7 62½
C. Bouton to Musselman	14	23,010	5 50
McBeth & H. Miller	18	17,460	6 00
M. Kelsey to R. Messinger	16	19,450	7 00
S. J. Everett to T. Lamb	16	16,250	6 75
Orr & Williams for W. & Co.	18	19,560	7 00
H. L. & Co. for Brown	54	63,710	8 00
H. L. & Co. for Sugg & Cunningham	31	36,360	8 00
Whittaker to Lamb	14	17,100	7 25
" "	4	2,750	6 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been fair, fully up to the usual average, and, as a general thing, of a better quality than for some weeks. While there was not an over supply of extra, there were fewer common and inferior, and more of a medium grade—there was more uniformity in this respect than for some time past. In regard to prices there is no essential change, compared with last week, and notwithstanding there was a full supply, the demand was active and fully equal to it. Two droves of good fine wooled sheep, small but very fat, averaging 105 lbs and upwards, sold at 7c, but the great proportion of the good sheep offered were disposed of at 5¾@6c some few extra at 6¼c; common and medium grades sold at 4@5c, and scalawags, of which there were but very few on sale, may be quoted at $1,50@2,50 per head.

HOGS.

Under the influence of very meagre arrivals, the market has stiffened up somewhat, and compared with this day week prices are about 2a cts per cwt. higher. The demand is not much better, that is we do not think that there is any more wanted this week than last, but with diminished receipts, holders were enabled to establish the advance above noted. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 9¾@10 and Yorkers at 9@9¼,—there was a small bunch of "tops" sold yesterday at $10 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton decidedly lower; sales of 4000 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 7395 bbls; market favors buyers, with a moderate business; sales of 8100 bbls, at $4,75@5,00 for superfine State and western, $5,10@5,85@6,00 for extra western, $5,70@6,30 for white wheat extra, $5,20@ 6,15 for R. H. O., $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis and $6,25@8,50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour a shade firmer; sales of 350 bbls at $4,25@5,15. Corn Meal in fair request and firmer, at 45c for western and 99¼c@$1 for free. Wheat: receipts 5960 bush; market dull, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 56,000 bush, at $1,12@1,14 for Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed and $1,15 @1,18 for No. 1, the latter price for choice Minnesota delivered, $1,20@1,22 for red and amber western, $1,40@1,43 for white Michigan and $1,35 for white State. Rye heavy; sales 500 bushels State at 99c, which is above market. Barley dull and scarcely so firm; sales 2000 bush unsound western at 62c. Corn—receipts 46,000 bush and scarcely so firm; sales 26,000 bush at 88@93c for new mixed western, $1@85c for unsound do, $1,02@1,04 for new southern yellow. Oats—receipts 7336 bush and scarcely so firm; sales 28,000 bush at 55@57c for western, 62@63¾c for State. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar in moderate request; Cuba 9½@10¾c, Havana 10½@11c. Molasses quiet; clayed 32c. Petroleum quiet at 15¾c for crude, 29@29½c for refined. Hops quiet. Linseed oil quiet at 97@98c in casks. Turpentine weak at 46¾@47c. Pork heavy and lower; sales 18000 bbls at $26,25@ 26,50 for new mess, $21@22 for prime and $23@24 for prime mess; also, 1000 bbls new mess, seller April and May, at $26,22 @26,65. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls and 75 tcs. Beef hams steady; 425 bbls. Cut Meats heavy; 175 pkgs at 10¾@12¼c for shoulders, and 15¾c@16¾c for hams. Lard nominal at 14¾@15¾c for prime steam; 16@16¼c kettle rendered; also 2,250 tcs steam seller March and April 15@15¾c. Butter quiet 14@26c Ohio. Cheese heavy at 16@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool are nominally unchanged.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and a shade easier on common grades. Wheat dull and lower, with No. 2 spring at $1,25 1,17, winter red and amber western $1,23 @1,28. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy, at 55@56¾c for western. Corn quiet and firm, at 86@93c for sound new mixed western, 75@85c for unsound do. Pork at rather more active, with sales of 2,000 bbls mess, seller March, at $26,25; nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon nominal. Lard is very quiet for prime steam, at 15c for February, 15¾c for March, and 15¾@ 15¾c for April and May. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Eastern Exchange 1-10 off buying and par asked. Flour in fair demand at $4,70@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat: No 1 dull and ¾c lower, with sales at ——; No 2 dull and ¾@¾c lower; with sales at 80¾ @80¾c, closing at 80¾c; this afternoon the market was steady at 80¾c cash, and 80¼@80¾c seller March. Corn firmer and now ½@½c higher, with sales at 62@ 63c, and no grade of old Mixed; new 69¼@69¾c for No 2; this afternoon No 2 nominally at 69¼c. Oats quiet and ¼c lower, with sales No 2 at 38¼@38½c, closing at 38¼c. Rye quiet and steady at 67@67¾c for No 2 and 63@64 for rejected. Barley dull at 85@72c for No 2. Highwines firm, with sales at 93½@94c for iron bound packages. Mess Pork weak; sales at $26@26,25, cash, closing with sellers at $26,12½. Lard dull at 14¾@14¾c, closing at 14c. Meats heavier; 12c sales of shoulders 10c, rough sides 12½c; short rib middles, loose 13¾c. Dressed Hogs steady and fairly active, closings at $10,50@10,75, dividing on 200 pounds. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: 5,581 bbls flour, 13,200 bush wheat, 17,610 bush corn, 10,851 bush oats, 839 bush barley, 9,694 head of hogs. Shipments: 4,400 bbls flour, 8,062 bush wheat, 10,152 bush corn, 800 bush barley, 3,439 head of hogs.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Tobacco active, strong and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 23½c for straight middling. Hemp: small sales choice undressed at $1,60. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine at $4,25@4,50, X at $4,60@4,85, XX at $4,85@5,25, XXX at $5,35@6,00, family brands at $6@7,50. Wheat firmer and closed higher; No. 1 spring at $1,10, No. 2 red fall at $1@1,05, white sealed at $1,10@1,12½, choice white at $1,20@1,25. Corn more active and closed 1@2c better; mixed at 72@73c, yellow at 72@75c, white at 75@80c. Oats firmer at 45½@45c for bulk, 49@50c for sacked. Rye, nothing done. Whisky firm at 94c. Sugar dull at 9½@13c for common to choice. Coffee steady at 20½@23c for medium to choice. Nothing doing in plantation molasses. Provisions opened firm, but closed dull; pork sold at $27,75; dry salt meats show but small sales; shoulders 10¾c; loose clear sides 15c; bacon in fair demand at 12¼@12½; shoulders 16@16¼c; clear rib sides 16¾@17c, and 16¾@15¾c for canvassed sugar cured hams. Lard nominal at 14¾@15c for prime steam, 15@15½c for kettle. Cattle in good demand at 3¾@ 4¾c for fair to good, 5@6c prime to choice, 6½@7c for extra. Hogs: not enough arriving to induce packers to buy; small lots dividing on 266 sold at $9,40. Receipts: flour 3,900 bbls, 7,000 bush wheat, 11,800 bush corn, 6,700 bush corn, 1,000 bush barley, 200 hogs.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour dull and unchanged, with family at $5,25@ 5,50. Whiskey advanced to 95c, and closed firm and in good demand. Provisions quiet, dull and a heavy feeling, but holders are not disposed to meet the views of buyers; sales of 200 bbls city mess pork, at $27,50. Bulk meats nominally at 10¾c, 14½c, 14½c and 15c for shoulders and rib clear sides. Bacon dull, but there being a light supply in the market, holders asked full prices for sides: sales of small lots of 10 to 15 hhds at 16c for clear rib, and 16¾@17c for clear Shoulders dull at 12¾@12¾. Sugar cured hams 18@19c. Lard neglected and prices nominal at 14¾@15¾c. Butter scarce and firm at 30@35c. Eggs firm at 20c. Clover seed at 14¾@14¾c, timothy $4,25@4,50. Flax seed $2@2,10. Groceries unchanged. Sugar is in fair demand at 10¼@11c.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Tobacco: sales of 137 hhds. $4@5 for trash, $5,50@ 7,50 for lugs and $8@20,50 for low to good leaf; market firm. Bagging quiet at 25c. Cotton dull and lower; middling 22¾c. Flour steady; extra family $5,50. Grain quiet; red and white Wheat $1,05@1,15; Corn 93c; Oats 63c; Rye 90c, including sacks. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $27,75. Bacon: shoulders 12¾c, clear rib 16¾c and clear sides 17c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 11¾c, clear rib 15c and clear sides 15¾c. Hams: sugar cured 19¼c. Lard: tierces 16c and keg 17c. Whisky: raw firm at 94@95c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Flour firm and active for low grades. Wheat firmer: Pennsylvania $1,24@1,26, Maryland $1,40 @1,45. Corn steady: yellow 90@92c, and white 95@98c. Mess Pork firm $27@28. Bacon active and firm: rib sides 15¾@ 16; clear 17@17½c; shoulders 12¾@ 13c; hams 19@22c. Lard 16¾c. Whisky in good demand at 99c@$1.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—Cotton irregular unsettled and nominal at 22¾c. receipts 645, exports 2712 bales. Flour firm; sales 500 bbls. Corn dull; sales 65@66c. Hay $28. Bran 26c. Lard 16¾@18c. Pork $29. Bacon—shoulders nominal; sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 13¾c, sides 15¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Wheat firm; red, $1,25@1,26; white, $1,45@1,47. Corn steady; yellow 80@81c. Oats firm at 53@ 55c. Petroleum dull; crude, 21c; refined 28¾@28¾c. Provisions better; mess pork, $26,50@27,00. Lard, 16@16¼c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, with regular sales white Michigan at $1,10; amber $1,06¾; No 1 red $1,14. Corn firm and 1c better, with sales new at 72¼c; no grade 62¾c. Clover seed $8,08.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—Rye: there is a light local demand and steady at 85 @95c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged: refined held at 25¾@26c; sales retail lots at 27@28c; crude held at $5,65 per barrel.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Wheat quiet, at 86¼ for No. 1, and 81¾ for No. 2. Rye steady at 60c for No. 1. Barley dull at 75c; fair demand.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Live Hogs are quiet at $8,50@9,37½ for light to choice. Cattle dull at $4,12½@7,50 for common to extra choice shipping steers.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Cotton dull for low middlings at 21¼c; good ordinary 20c; stock 595 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—General trade shows an improved feeling throughout. Bleached and brown cottons unchanged, and the market pretty well sold up. Prints are very irregular, owing to the forcing of the business by a reduction in price. Freeman's prints are jobbed at 8¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 6 feet 8 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather was mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, but in the afternoon it grew colder, with every appearance of a snow storm. Mercury at 4 P. M. 27 and falling—wind north-west.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The St. Charles was expected in last night.

Capt. Geo. Moliere, we understand, succeeds Capt. Hugh Campbell in command of the Mary Davage, now loading for St. Louis.

The City of Evansville, Capt. Dexter, and the Kate Putnam, Capt. Ed. Evans, are both announced for New Orleans.

The Glendale, Capt. Hace, is filling up steadily for St. Louis.

—The Camella, Nashville to Pittsburgh, was at Evansville on Tuesday.

—Navigation to all points above St. Louis has been suspended for several days.

—The Wauanita, Cincinnati to New Orleans, was at Evansville on Tuesday, where she received considerable freight.

—The Wild Duck was at Cairo on Tuesday. As the Mississippi is full of ice it is douotful about her being able to reach St. Louis for the present.

—At the instance of the Secretary of War, the Military Committee of the United States Senate on Monday agreed to report the House bill to allow a wagon road to be constructed across the bridge at Rock Island, Ill.

—Capt. Dan Marratta, has gone to Cairo to take charge of the remains of his brother Walter, first clerk of the ill-fated Emma. We presume they will be brought to Beaver for interment. Walter was married about a year ago.

—A letter to a Western paper says that the mammoth canal around the Des Moines rapids commences at Keokuk and terminates seven miles up the river; that it will deprive Keokuk of its title, "The Gate City;" that over 1,000 laborers are now employed on the canal and that the work will cost the Government millions of dollars. And yet the above work is no more important to commercial interests than the completion of the new canal at Louisville, the work on which has dragged wearily along for so many years, for want of a few thousand only from the Government.

—The Indianapolis *Commercial* says: New Albany chuckles that the bridge across the Ohio at the falls pretty effectually uses up boating, and will stop the heavy boats below the falls, and be a great advantage to New Albany shipbuilding interests. It is but a few years since the river interests in the West were paramount to all others; but no greater proof of their decadence could be given than the fact that railroads are putting up bridges everywhere without regard to navigation. The passage of a bill by the united influence of river men has no perceptible effect on either Congress or Legislatures. Still the lower rivers will yet give employment to more steamers than ever before, as it is not likely that railroads will be very numerous on these alluvial bottoms these many years.....

To which the New Albany *Ledger* responds: The *Commercial* is quite right in its conclusions. The cheap transportation afforded by our Western rivers will always give profitable employment to hundreds of steamboats. At the present time the complaint is general that there is not half enough boats to carry the freight and passengers offering, and, with returning prosperity in the South, this demand will be largely increased.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 24.—1 bbl lard, 1 box butter, 1 bay 24 bbls eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 56 bgs barley, 13 do corn meal, Sam Hood: 83 bags barley, McHenry & Hood; 6 d hogs, Meanor & Harper, 1 d hog, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 10 bgs peaches, J A Graff; 1 box tools, J A Godfrey; 1 car wheat, Ryan Kennedy & Bro; 2 cars staves, M'P Adams.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 24.—1 car ore, Rogers & B; 100 bbls oil, Beyher B & Co; 5 bgs c meal, W Duncan; 53 bgs corn, 7 do barley, J B McKee & Co; 1 car coal, Godfrey & Co; 1 car wheat, Ryan Kennedy & Bro; 2 cars staves, M'P Adams.

The following are the amounts received by the Collectors of Internal Revenue for the Pittsburgh District, for the week ending February 19th, 1870:

Collector's Office	$ 1,000 00
Assessor's Office	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 1	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 2	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 3	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 4	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 5	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 6	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 7	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 8	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 9	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 10	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 11	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 12	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 13	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 14	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 15	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 16	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 17	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 18	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 19	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 20	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 21	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 22	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 23	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 24	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 25	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 26	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 27	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 28	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 29	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 30	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 31	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 32	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 33	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 34	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 35	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 36	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 37	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 38	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 39	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 40	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 41	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 42	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 43	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 44	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 45	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 46	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 47	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 48	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 49	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 50	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 51	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 52	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 53	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 54	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 55	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 56	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 57	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 58	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 59	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 60	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 61	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 62	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 63	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 64	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 65	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 66	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 67	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 68	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 69	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 70	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 71	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 72	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 73	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 74	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 75	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 76	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 77	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 78	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 79	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 80	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 81	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 82	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 83	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 84	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 85	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 86	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 87	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 88	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 89	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 90	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 91	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 92	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 93	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 94	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 95	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 96	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 97	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 98	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 99	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 100	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 101	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 102	1,000 00
Assessor's Division No. 103	1,000 00
Assessor's

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Route for Sale.

A good Route in Allegheny City will be sold cheap to an energetic man. For terms, &c., call to-day at the GAZETTE Office.

Mayor Callow had four cases before him yesterday morning.

Mrs. Cady Stanton will lecture in Pittsburgh some time next week on "Our Young Girls."

Rev. W. D. Gregg, of Pittsburgh, has been installed pastor of the Third Reformed Church of New York city.

Personal.—W. H. Carroll, Esq., an accomplished representative of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, is in the city.

Yesterday was observed as a day of Prayer for Colleges and Seminaries by the Presbyterian churches in this vicinity.

From present indications of the weather, we should say "G. A." has predicted truthfully when he informed us we might look out for snow last evening.

Yesterday afternoon a runaway horse attached to a buggy collided on Sherman avenue with a coal wagon. The damage was slight. The buggy contained no occupant at the time.

The art gallery on Liberty street is a success, and is attended daily by large crowds. It will close in a couple of weeks, that the gallery may be put in trim for a grand exhibition in April.

Dwelling House For Rent.—In the "For Rent" column of to-day's paper, will be found one of the finest dwelling houses in the city offered "For Rent." To a good Tenant this is a rare opportunity.

Mary O'Brien made charges before Alderman Herron, against John O'Brien, her husband, she alleging that said John after whipping her in a brutal manner, struck her with a shoe. He was held for an appearance at Court.

Samuel Hunter, a brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was killed at Liverpool, Ohio, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been caught between the bumpers while coupling some cars. He leaves a wife and three children.

John Emmel and W. B. Nowell, rival hotel keepers in the Allegheny Diamond, yesterday afternoon had a dispute which resulted in a knock down for Newell. The defeated man caused the arrest of his opponent Newell, who was fined $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

A slight fire occurred last evening at six o'clock, in the frame building in the rear of H. Sturm's hardware store, situated on Penn street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-third streets. The fire companies responded promptly. The damage was slight. Originated from a defective flue.

Two prominent pawnbrokers doing business on Smithfield street have, we are informed, been brought before the United States Commissioner and held for a hearing to sustain the charge of not having used revenue stamps on their check books. The penalty in this case is fifty dollars for each offence.

The Grand Final Sale.

On the 11th of March next the administrator's sale of dry goods at J.W. Barker & Co.'s will close finally. On and after that date the present firm will cease to exist. The administrators and proprietors are anxious to close out every yard of goods in the establishment before that time if possible. In order to accomplish this they are willing to sell every article at seventy-five cents on the dollar, or even less. Those who expect the sale to continue beyond the above date, will be disappointed. Silks, calicoes, house keeping goods, every thing thing will be sold. The sale will not be postponed one day longer. Now is the time to get cheap goods. Many of them at half price.

That Raid.

The twenty-five men and eighteen women arrested in the raid of which we spoke yesterday, were discharged by His Honor, the Mayor, after a hearing yesterday morning, as we felt confident he would do, unless there was some other charge brought against them, other than that of being present at the ball.

This, it appears, is not the end of the matter, as we find that Charles Manning, one of the victims, made information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Geo. Hannen, the officer who arrested him, with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hannen.

Hunter, the proprietor of the House where the ball was held, against whom there was an information for keeping a disorderly house, was, after a hearing, held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Park Improvements.

Last evening Allegheny Councils approved the act granting the Park Commission authority to purchase so much of Seminary Hill, now owned by private parties, as might be needed for the improvement of that portion of the Park. For this purpose the Commission are empowered to issue Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, which will extend the time of paying for the Park improvements five years, although not increasing the taxation. This improvement was not included in the first plan of the Park, but the beauty and utility of the work already done, has convinced all of the great advantage of making the addition. Seminary Hill, when adorned as contemplated, will be perhaps the most attractive feature of the Park. The Park is the work of a generation, and we are glad to see that the importance of making it complete is so liberally recognized by the Councils, who thus exhibit their accord with the people. The act will receive the adoption of the Legislature without doubt.

The Monument.

Another meeting was held yesterday afternoon in relation to the Monument The Park Commission and the Building Committee of the Association had a conference in the City Building. The Commission again agreed to build the foundation for the Monument, and contribute from a fund raised by individual subscriptions the $5,000 promised. They asked two month's time in which to do this after the spot for the foundation had been selected, guaranteeing in that time to have their contract executed. It was also suggested that a new design be adopted, more suitable to the elevated site which has been chosen. The parties after their conference adjourned to Seminary Hill and selected a site for the foundation on the eastern point, nearest Federal street. The plans and specifications are to be prepared immediately, when the work will be commenced and pushed forward, so that the corner stone may be laid on Decoration Day. The Executive Committee of the Association will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon in relation to the matter.

Phrenological.

We are glad to hear the endorsement of the *Dispatch* as to our opinion of Dr. Willcox's superior skill as an organist, although he comes from the East. Our neighbor commits, however, a great error in supposing that anybody would see in a broad forehead and broad back the signs of musical genius. We agree certainly in considering a broad forehead as indicative of intellect, and the two great men in our country most dissimilar in *frame* and stature, Webster the massive and Clay the slender, had in common this unmistakable sign of power—a broad back. Sure enough a low, prominent lip, when thick, soft, fleshy and hanging, denotes a sensuous, voluptuous temperament. But a thin, prominent lower lip is an unmistakable sign of decision and energy. In representing the artist ready to measure himself with the vast and complicated structure of an organ, it was not perhaps out of place to consider whether he possessed, beside musical genius, the physical qualities which would warrant a success in the struggle between mind and matter. If our neighbor looks at a picture of Bach, the organist of organists, whom we had not in view in referring to Dr. Willcox's appearance, he will acknowledge that it confirms our description.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions—Communications—Resolutions—Report of the Street Committee and Ordinances—Extension of the Common Grounds, and New City Charter.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Council of the city of Allegheny was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, February 24th, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Callery, Hall, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Peterson, Reineman, Riddle, Wettach, President McBrier and J. R. Oxley, Clerk.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Wettach, a petition from the citizens of the Seventh ward for water pipe on Wister street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Reineman, a petition for grading and paving High street in the Seventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. A. Patterson, a petition asking that a pond in the Fifth ward be filled up. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Riddle, a petition for a latteral sewar in the Second Ward.

Mr. Hall, a remonstrance against the sewer on Lincoln avenue.

Also, a petition for a sewer on the east side of Beaver street, in the Second ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Also, a communication from James Hastings, setting forth that there was due him by the City of Allegheny over $18,000 for grading and paving Ridge street, and asking for some relief. Referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to investigate the facts, and with power to act in the premises.

Also, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Pasture Lane. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. J. C. Patterson: A petition for the grading and paving of Whig alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Peterson: A remonstrance against the view of Sedgwick street, and asking for the repeal of the ordinance widening Main street. Referred to the Street Committee.

The President read a communication from Messrs. Grothenthaler & Remele, setting forth that they proposed to start a "shindery," for working the dead animals, two miles below Temperanceville, where they proposed to work all "cadavers" into glue and fertilizers, and asking that the Councils grant them the exclusive privilege of removing all dead animals from the streets of the city. Referred to the Police Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

Mr. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of the Committee, covering several ordinances for grading streets and for a main sewer on Beaver avenue.

The report was accepted.

Ordinances for grading Vista street, Nixon street, Adams street and Frazier's alley was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

The ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Beaver avenue was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hall was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Patterson also presented a profile of grade of Lombard street, which was approved.

Also a profile of grade of Preble street, Stanton avenue, and of Willis and Mary streets; also of change of grade on Gallaher street. The profiles were approved.

Also report of viewers in the opening of Fulton street, which was disposed of in the usual way.

Also a draft of an act of Assembly providing for the opening of Federal street from its present terminus to the Perrysville Plank Road in McClure township.

On motion of Mr. Long the proposed act was referred to the Committee on Surveys in connection with the City Solicitor, with instructions to have it printed.

Mr. Patterson presented a communication from the Park Commission transmitting a proposed Act of Assembly, providing for the extension of the City Park, so as to include the property owned by the city and such other property as the Park Commission may desire in the Public Park, and that the Park Commission be authorized to expend an additional $100,000.

Mr. Hall moved that the act be approved and the clerks of Councils be directed to certify the same to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. A. Patterson opposed the act and moved that it be laid over and printed. The motion was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Hall.

Mr. A. Patterson called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was adopted, Messrs. Huckenstein, A. Patterson and Peterson voting in the negative.

Mr. Huckenstein presented a petition for a board walk in the Seventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Callary presented a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to examine and report the cost of the construction of a house on the basin lot for an engine house for the Elsworth Hose Company.

Mr. Riddle moved to amend by requiring the Committee to report plans.

Mr. Huckenstein moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Mr. Riddle amended by referring the matter to the Committee on City Property, with instructions to report plans and cost of a frame building. The amendment of Mr. Riddle was adopted.

Mr. Long, a petition for gas lamp on School and Robinson streets. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Also a petition for street crossings on Federal street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

President Warner called this branch to order at half past seven o'clock, the following members being present:

Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herchenroether, Moul, M'Neill, Rowbottom, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly and President Warner.

The minutes of the preceding regular and special meetings were read and approved.

VARIOUS PETITIONS.

Mr. Voegtly presented a petition from Mr. John Sloan, of the Third ward, asking for some action looking toward the relief from the damage done by the water from a spring on the Perrysville plank road, which constantly flooded his premises. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Ashworth, a petition for the grading and paving of Pasture lane. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Thompson presented a communication from the proprietors of the Allegheny *Daily Republic*, asking that the journal be designated the official paper of the city and setting forth at length its claims.

Referred to the Committee on City Printing.

A "SCHINDERKY."

Mr. Seidle presented a communication from Jos. Gotenbeiler, of Temperanceville, setting forth that he contemplated establishing a "schinderey," and would agree to remove all dead animals, "from a lap dog to an elephant," from the streets, free of charge, provided Councils would pass an ordinance giving him the exclusive right to this trade. Also, agreeing to employ a force of "dog catchers" to rid the street of the canines during the heated term, &c., &c. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. Taggart, a remonstrance against the opening of Monterey street, Second ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. Rowbottom presented the report of the Gas Committee recommending the erection of gas lamps at the corner of Park and Sturgeon streets, on Lincoln avenue between Rops alley and Grant avenue, and four lamps on Hamilton street. The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

THE CITY CODE.

Mr. Comley, from the Committee on Ordinances, presented a report recommending the following changes:

In relation to the terms of city officers, strike out "they shall be elected annually" and add section giving Councils the power to fix by ordinance, provided the terms do not exceed three years and be not less than one year.

Also, changing the act relative to Poor Directors, so as to give the Board power to fill vacancies, provided always that none but a qualified elector shall be chosen from the ward in which the vacancy occurs.

The Committee also deemed it advisable to add chapter "Four" to the City Code, embracing the general duties of city officers, which had been under consideration previously, but not reported.

Mr. McNeill moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Warner (Mr. McNeill in the chair) spoke against the adoption of the report, on the ground that it conveyed upon Councils an unwarrantable power —that if continuing in office city officials for three years, which was two years longer than the members of one branch of Councils held office themselves. He thought one Council should not burthen its successor with any such action. It was altogether a stretch of power, although it might be granted by the Legislature. The present plan of annual elections answered every purpose, was very satisfactory, and he saw no reason for a change.

Mr. Hanna favored the adoption of the report. When good men were chosen it would be better to have them continued in office. If they were poor officers any Councils could throw them out. He thought the change would do away with the agitation at each annual election and result in securing better officers. One Council often transacted business which its successor was bound to finish. He didn't see why it might not be the same in this case.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Warner and Hanna, a vote was taken on the adoption of the report, the yeas and nays being called, resulting in its adoption—yeas 11, nays 7.

MORE PETITIONS.

Mr. Rowbottom presented a petition from W. W. Brown, asking that the paving of Frazier's alley be postponed until a petition was presented to Councils for the same. Referred to Committee on Streets.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. Hastings presented the following:

Whereas, Inasmuch as there is now a bill before the Legislature to grant the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway the right to extend their line to Pittsburgh: therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives to the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to use all their influence to pass the passage of said act, as it will be a public benefit to the citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and for the defeat of which we will hold them accountable.

Mr. Hanna was opposed to City Councils mixing in any fight of a corporation. He thought the city had no particular interest in the matter and our Representatives should not be instructed how to vote on any business outside of a city matter.

Mr. Hastings said he thought this road was a matter of benefit to a large portion of the city, and he thought Councils should take cognizance of the matter. He knew something of the case and how it had been defeated thus far, and he wished to inform our Representatives in the Legislature that if such a matter of vital interest to the city failed, it would be known where the fault lay.

Mr. McNeill thought this railroad should be completed, and that it was just such a matter as should receive the attention of Councils. It interested the citizens, and should be urged forward.

Mr. Hanna did not believe in being drawn into a fight only interesting to a corporation. Councils had done all in their power when giving the company the right of way through the city. He thought their power stopped there.

The yeas and nays were called on the resolution, resulting in its adoption by a vote of 13 yeas to 5 nays.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The President read a summons commanding the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Allegheny city to appear before the District Court on the first Monday of March, 1870, to answer David Boyd and William Boyd on a plea of trespass on the case.

[This has reference to the negotiations in relation to the purchase of the Boyd farm for a Poor Farm, the Messrs. Boyd contending that their property was purchased by Councils.]

Mr. Taggart presented a petition asking for the grading and paving of Irwin avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Select Council business was then acted upon and concurrences had in all.

Mr. Brahm offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to establish the grade on East street, from the old line to the city line. Adopted.

Adjourned.

The City Railroad Sinking Fund. An interesting Explanatory Card from Hon. Russell Errett.

MESSRS EDITORS:—An article appeared in the *Dispatch* of Tuesday, relative to and act passed in 1868, creating a trust composed of Messrs. Phillips, McAuley, Herdman, Brown and Steel, to hold one hundred and thirty-three compromise Railroad bonds, issued by the City of Pittsburgh, and to apply the accumulating interest thereon to the purchase of other similar bonds until the whole issue is absorbed.

As I introduced this bill into the Senate, in 1868, and was instrumental in its passage, and as I am familiar with the facts which led to its passage, I feel it due to the gentlemen named as Trustees in this bill, to state the facts, in order that they may be relieved from any misapprehension to which the article in the *Dispatch* may possibly give rise.

When the city of Pittsburgh got into trouble about its Railroad bonds, consequent upon the failure of the Railroad companies in whose favor they were issued to pay the interest thereon, (in 1857,) the first effort of the bondholders, after obtaining judgment against the city for the unpaid interest, was directed to levying upon and selling the dock which the city held in these roads. The city was at that time a stockholder in the Fort Wayne and Chicago road to the extent of $200,000; Allegheny Valley, $400,000; Pennsylvania, $600,000; the Western, $550,000; Chartiers Valley, $150,000—in all $1,800,000. When the stock was thus put up for sale, it was sold for a mere song, and went into the hands of a very few persons, the city not being able either to buy it, or provide for its purchase by others in its behalf. In fact, the roads being then unfinished, the stock was regarded as nearly valueless.

Messrs. McAuley and Phillips, two of the Trustees named in the bill, which is the subject of the article in the *Dispatch*, and both, at that time, as now, members of Councils, *with their own means*, be it understood, got possession of a portion of these stocks; and, after the litigation against the city progressed, by a timely throwing of themselves between the city and other purchasers of the stock, and bondholders who were suing the city, were enabled, in the compromise that was finally effected, to obtain from those who were pressing the city a release of bonds in exchange for the proceeds of the sale of the stock held by them. This stock had, by the time this settlement was effected, appreciated considerably, which will account for the comparatively large price they were thus finally enabled to obtain.

The purchase or procurement of these bonds had not, be it remembered, cost the city one cent. The gentlemen named used their own means, exclusively for the original purchase of the stock with which they were enabled to make this arrangement. They were not acting for the city, nor in its name, nor by its authority, but as individuals. They would, consequently, have been perfectly justifiable in holding on to the bonds as their own personal property, if they had chosen to do so, and to all intents and purposes these bonds were, and are, their personal property, as much so as any other bonds purchased and owned by them in their individual capacity.

But these two large hearted and noble men did not so choose. They did not desire to derive any personal benefit from the transaction, but to transfer all the advantage to the city. How best to do this was the question. If they gave the bonds to the city at once, it simply wiped out that much of its indebtedness, $133,000, and the annual interest thereon, without contributing to the extinction of what would then remain of the city's railroad debt; and if they held on to it, adding the annual interest to the principal, with the purpose of giving to the bonds thus redeemed to the city, they run all the risks and uncertainties which the death of either, or unforeseen financial contingencies, might create.

Under these circumstances they conceived the idea of creating a trust to hold these bonds and apply the annual interest to the purchase of other bonds until the whole issue of railroad bonds was absorbed, and then hand over the total to the city, thus paying off the entire principal of the railroad indebtedness of the city, without any other cost to the city than the annual payment of the interest thereon. For this purpose the act in question was drawn up and passed and the Trustees hold the bonds acquired through the foresight and generosity of these men, for the ultimate benefit of the city. They are not the personal property of the trustees; cannot be made use of by them without a violation of the trust; are not liable for their individual debts, but are held solely and exclusively for the purposes named in the bill, and in its preamble, viz: the ultimate extinction of the city's railroad indebtedness.

These bonds do not now and never did belong to the city. No money of the city has been used in their purchase, and the city has no right that I can see, to manage or control this trust. It is, as I have said, an individual benefaction, for the ultimate benefit of the city, and the donors alone have the right to direct its management.

The editors of the *Dispatch* were not, I am sure, acquainted with these facts, or they would not have commented on this bill as they have done; and I feel equally sure I would be derelict in my duty if I did not make them public, in order to place the gentlemen above named right before the community. RUSSELL ERRETT.

Orders from the country receive prompt attention at the Oregon Brewery. Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. ship their cream ale without delay, and guarantee every barrel that leaves their establishment.

We advise our readers who are desirous of obtaining hardware and other goods at cost to go soon to N. Stupp's, 144 Smithfield street, who will continue his *very cheap* sales only a few weeks longer.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

THURSDAY, February 24.—The case of Rabenstein vs Pittsburgh Farmers & Mechanics Turnpike Road Co., previously reported, was resumed and concluded.

The next case taken up was that of Simpson vs. Gilmore, an action to recover money in the hands of the receiver of the firm of Simpson, Gilmore & Co. It appears that some three years since the firm of Simpson, Gilmore & Co. dissolved partnership, and after disposing of the real estate and stock on hand and settling partnership accounts, entered into an article of agreement for the settlement of the book accounts of the firm by appointing a receiver, who should receive the accounts, notes, &c., of said firm, and after settlement divide the balance remaining in his hands equally between the three partners. Mr. Gilmore, it appears, was designated as receiver, and about a year afterward rendered an account, showing a balance of $6,467 45 in his hands after the settlement of accounts and the payment of the debts of the firm, which still remains in his hands, one-third of which is due to the plaintiff and remains unpaid. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

213. Aul vs. Bolandor.
3. American Iron Mountain Company vs. O'Connor.
5. Groward vs. Allegheny City.
19. Boil vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
24. Horn vs. Abbott.
36. Henderson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
65. Finney vs. Brown.
67. Fisher vs. Taylor.
14. Tannehill et al. vs. Pfaff.
81. Smith vs. Howard.
85. Hewitt vs. Allegheny Insurance Co.

The Cost of Cheap Lodgings.

Wednesday evening Mr. George Salzman, a wealthy farmer residing in Westmoreland county, having sold a lot of cattle at East Liberty, went to a hotel to obtain lodgings for the night, but on ascertaining from the clerk that the lodgings would cost him fifty cents, he refused to stay, and concluded to come to the city, where he said he could obtain a night's lodgings for twenty-five cents. He came in on the emigrant train and unfortunately for him was twenty five cents house was closed and he failed to get in. He then went to a saloon in the Diamond, when he found four men playing cards, and as there was a good fire and plenty of seats and chairs he resolved to spend the night there and save the quarter. At an early hour in the morning he started to leave the saloon whereupon the men who were playing cards insisted on his treating and finally a fight with them, which he consented to do as he would not have to pay for the liquor. While he was standing at the counter drinking, a couple of his new friends stole into his pockets while the others took his pocket book containing three dollars from his pocket. He had in the inner pocket five dollars in a roll, which the thieves in their hurry, missed. As soon the pocket book had been secured, the party fled, leaving him minus the three dollars. Mr. Salzman reported at the Mayor's office, and stated his troubles, but being unable to give an accurate description of the men who had robbed him, of course nothing could be done for him. Had he been content to stop at a respectable house, and pay a respectable price for his lodgings, he would have fared better. He left the city a sadder if not a wiser man.

The Organ Concerts.

The third of the series of delightful concerts at the Third Presbyterian Church, under the directions of Prof. Willcox, the celebrated organist, of Boston took place last evening before a large and refined audience. We are pleased to announce that Prof. W. has consented to give one more grand entertainment—the last in the city—for the joint benefit of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, the entire proceeds of which will be equally divided between the two Associations. Ticket for this concert are for sale at the music store of Mellor & Hoene, No. 53 Fifth avenue. Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents. The following card explains itself:

JOINT CARD.

By very generous action of the Board of Trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church, and by the unasked kindness of Prof. Willcox, there will be an organ concert for the benefit of our associations this evening.

By suggestion of Prof. Willcox, whose services are most kindly tendered, the entire proceeds will be devoted to the Young Men's Mercantile Library and the Young Men's Christian Associations.

In our official capacity we would here by make acknowledgment of our indebtedness to these kind friends, and tender our thanks for this token of public interest in the welfare of these associations.

J. R. MCCUNE,
President Y. M. Library Association.
H. K. PORTER,
President Y. M. Christian Association.

Man Shot—Disappearance of a Policeman.

Monday evening a policeman on duty in the Seventeenth ward, while patrolling his beat, was insulted by one of three intoxicated fellows whom he met. He immediately put one of them under arrest, and while proceeding toward the lockup the chap broke away and ran. The officer fired three shots after him, one of which took effect in the fugitive's back and brought him to a halt. Upon examination it was found that he was severely, though not dangerously wounded. Since then he has been confined to his bed under medical treatment. The matter was kept quiet until yesterday, when the officer suddenly disappeared. His uniform was subsequently received, with a note stating he had been called to West Virginia to visit a sick father. It is thought he became alarmed and has cleared out for good. His victim, though severely, is not dangerously wounded, and in all probability will recover. The affair, since it became known, has created considerable excitement.

Leopold Hart

Having punished no small quantity of "benzine" on yesterday, indulged in a fast drive on the hose carriage of the Lawrence fire company, of which he is a member, much to the consternation of persons on the street, and to the disgust of one Daniel Vogel, a member of the same company, who interfered with Leopold's fast driving. Daniel was forthwith made the object of our inebriated friend's wrath, and he administered to him a sound thrashing and passed on enjoying the luxury of a fast drive, until he had fully satisfied himself. At such times the proper authorities brought him before Deputy Mayor Nichols, when Henry Smith made a charge of disorderly conduct, Daniel Vogel for assault and battery, and a third party for cruelty to animals. Leopold was held for a hearing.

CONFESSION.

A Strange Story—A Voice from Jail—A Crime Confessed—Investigation to be Made.

A day or two ago Chief Hague received a letter from a constable in Schuylkill county, stating that Michael Turley *alias* Buffer Bunn had been arrested and lodged in jail at that place. While incarcerated he had made a confession to the effect that in June, 1869, he had murdered a man by drowning near Temperanceville, in this county. The two were coal miners and had a quarrel, so Michael states, which resulted in his throwing the other in the river. By an examination of the Coroner's books it appears that two inquests were held during that month upon the bodies of unknown men found in the Ohio river at different times, below Temperanceville, which gives a shade of truth to the confession. Chief Hague professes to know all about it. He says the man was stabbed and not drowned, and that a purse of three hundred dollars was raised as a reward for the apprehension of the murderer. The money was afterward given to some benevolent enterprise. This statement however is not corroborated by the confession or by any other evidence outside of the Chief's recollection. It is possible there is some truth in the story. It is hardly probable a man would confess such a crime unless guilty. The matter, however, will be investigated. Arrangements have been made and Michael will be brought on as soon as possible.

What it is to be Popular.

Quite a large company, comprising the members and friends of Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church, met at the residence of the pastor of this Church, Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., last evening, and took possession of the house from cellar to roof, for purposes that will appear hereafter. By the time eight o'clock had arrived, the spacious parsonage was crowded with happy people. Very soon the special object of the gathering became manifest by the display of an elegant silver tea service, consisting of a large coffee urn and five other pieces to match. The set is a superb one, e.gantly and elaborately chased, and the open vessels heavily gold plated. Each piece is appropriately lettered—the coffee urn having inscribed these words: "Presented to Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke by her Friends of Liberty Street M. E. Church, 1870." The cost of this magnificent present was about one hundred dollars.

The gift was presented to Mrs. Locke by Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, senior editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in his usual felicitous manner, in words appropriate and worthy of the joyous occasion. Unfortunately we are unable to reproduce the speech, but were fortunate enough to be able to give the substance of the reply of Rev. W. H. Kincaid, who received the testimonial on behalf of Mrs. Locke. He said:

I am very happy to receive this elegant silver tea service on behalf of Mrs. Locke. No better evidence of appreciation and worth could be given than by this testimonial. It is ornamental as well as practical in its character, and is a souvenier that will often awaken hereafter pleasant memories in the family circle, and also be admired by friends who shall gather around the social board. Long will the fidelity and associations of this hour be treasured up in our hearts, and long will the pleasant relations to our charge be remembered. It is a gift eminently proper and serves well to perpetuate the agreeable relations so happily begun nearly three years ago, and we trust, never to be sundered in the annals of time. It also happily illustrates the nice discriminating judgment of the fair ones, who are the honored almoners of this superb gift. Please accept for Mrs. Locke her hearty thanks for this gift, and her best wishes for the welfare and happiness of you all.

At the close of the presentation it was announced on behalf our excellent friend, Joseph Shallenberger, Esq., that the gentlemen friends of Rev. Mr. Locke had presented him with an elegant first-class cloth suit, and other testimonials of regard, be the value, it is expected, of fifty one hundred dollars.

The spacious supper room was then thrown open for the guests, and two or three hundred enjoyed the rich repast, both abundant in quantity and varied in quality. It was fully demonstrated that an affair of this kind could be made of the most enjoyable character, without the use of wine and spirituous liquors. This was the first time the large company had ceased to discuss the luxuries of the bountiful board. Vocal and instrumental music and social conversation helped to while time away, and it was late at night the guests surrendered the parsonage to the inmates thereof. We noticed among the invited guests Rev. E. A. Johnson, of the *Christian Advocate*, Rev. W. W. Roup, Union Mills, Rev. Mr. Wharton, University, Edw'd Heazleton, Esq., and other well known citizens. The ladies in charge of the surprise visit, deserve to be named, but we forbear to give their names, but if any one wishes to learn how to manage a affair in a skilful manner, we would advise them to ascertain the names of these fair ones.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday, February 23, 1870:

Jacob Wilbert to John Wilkinson, Feb. 12, 1870; lot 20 by 118 ft., on Laurel avenue, Peebles township.....$300
Josiah Carothers to Robt. S. Baldridge, Feb. 19, 1870; 1½ perches by 5 perches in Versailles township.....$425
Elizabeth F. Denny to James Woodruff, Feb. 19, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft., on boundary street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....$600
Moses Boal to Wm. Lang, May 1, 1868; lot 1 by 256 ft. in McClure township.....$450
Rosa J. Davis to Arthur B. Smythe, Feb. 24, 1870; lot 22 by 100 ft., on Beaver street, Allegheny.....$1,600
A. E. Barrett to James Lowrie, April 28, 1869; lot 20 by 140 ft., on Charlers street.....$300

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Adam Fahs to John Huckenstein, July 3, 1869; lot 25 by 150 feet, on Jackson Street, Allegheny.....$1,100
F. E. Hunnewell to R. Graham, Feb. 23, 1870; lot 25 by 206 ft. on Penn avenue, 20th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,100
Thos. Mellon to Mary Jane Lynn, Feb. 7, 1870; lot 35 by 150 ft in Braddock's field.....$500
Chas. Anderson to Thos. M'Mahon Aug. 1, 1870; lot 30 by 128 ft., on Coal Hill, South Pittsburgh.....$425
Wm. G. Reed to Sarah E. Hare et al., Dec. 25, 1869; 30 acres in East Deer township.....$300
John Watt to Catharine C. McCoubry, Oct. 1, 1867; lots 16, 17 and 18, Wright's plan, Fifth ward.....$600
L. L. Orr to Lewis Rothschilds, Dec. 31, 1869; lot 16 by 95 ft., on Ridge street, Allegheny city.....$600
Jas. R. Mellon to Harriet Simpson, Feb. 2, 1870; lot 25 by 100 ft., on Highland avenue, 12th ward, Pittsburgh.....$600
Thos. S. Maple to Sam'l. Bittinger, May 5, 1869; lot 25 by 150 ft., in Maple's plan, Lower St Clair township.....$225
E. M. Jordan to Thomas Mellon, F. B. 18, 1870; lot 113 by 169 ft., in the 16th ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500

Seventeen mortgages were filed of record.

Same day twenty mortgages were filed of record.

Life Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF WEST PENN'A., 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Among the Life Agents of this city there are many gentlemen who would scorn to misrepresent this or any other competing company. But there are certain other unscrupulous parties who daily betray their friends, and the unwary public, into accepting less desirable forms of insurance by deliberate falsehoods in regard to the business of this Company.

It is impossible, singly, to detect and expose these rascalities. I, therefore, propose the following plan by which any one on whom this "confidence game" is attempted can certainly avoid being victimized: Whenever anyone tells you that ours is an unsound scheme of insurance, and that his company is the best, &c., ask him to come with you to the office of the "Co operative" and make a *fair* comparison of the two. If he believes his own words he will be glad of the chance or opportunity to expose our weakness; if he declines the offer he *confesses to an intended fraud.* A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

Bank Purchased.

Our genial friend, Col. Jas. Bleakley, of Franklin, has just consummated the purchase of the old established banking house of Mr. D. C. Strawbridge, at Sharon, Pa., and will hereafter conduct the business under the firm name and style of James Bleakley, Son & Co. Colonel B. will continue to conduct the popular International Bank of Franklin, while his son, late cashier of the last named institution, and Major McDowell, will conduct the affairs of the Sharon Bank. We are sure that the latter bank will receive a continuance of that large patronage which has been hitherto directed towards it, for its management under the present auspices must be creditable and successful.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny.

—The Presidents of three freight lines leading from Louisville have agreed to a reduction from 60 to 50 cents on fourth class and fast freight.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Spotted fever and meningitis prevail at Mobile.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is expected in New York to-day.

—Hopes are still entertained of the safety of the City of Boston.

—Another large New York liquor establishment, that of Fleiss and Myers, has been seized by the revenue officers.

—Outrages upon Chinamen are frequent in San Francisco, and several persons have been injured in attempting to afford protection.

—Presidents of New York city insurance companies have been notified to report before the Insurance Committee of the State Legislature.

—A portion of the roof of the Old Bed mines at Morlaix, N. Y., fell in on Wednesday and killed two miners named Martin and Lynch, who were crushed under 300 tons of ore.

—A fire at Galveston, Texas, Wednesday night, destroyed a block of buildings on the north side of the strand, of little value but filled with large stocks of goods. The loss is estimated at $1,000 000.

—At Louisville the jury in the libel suit of Mrs. Mary Evans vs. the *Courier Journal*, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at $200. She sued for 20,000 dollars. The offense consisted in the application of the word "Bawdy House," to plaintiffs establishment.

—A dispatch from San Francisco states "another glorious rain" prevailed Wednesday night, making a total of fifteen inches for the season. Advices from up are almost certainly assured. The people of the Southern portion of California are jubilant over the improved prospects.

—John Dean, an old river pilot, was attacked at a late hour Monday night at Cairo, Ill., by brutally beaten and thrown from a high side walk, breaking his thigh and arms. He was taken to the Sisters' Hospital, where he died from his injuries Wednesday night. The cause of he attack is unknown, as he was not robbed. No clue to the perpetrators.

Rumors were circulated in Jersey city on Wednesday that some notable changes were taking place, or were to take place, among the Erie Railway officials. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that intimations have been given from the headquarters of the Company on Twenty third street, showing that the resignation of Rucker is being considered, and leading the initiated to other sweeping changes are to be made.

—Brown Wallace and Roland McDonald, Canadians, who fled from Winnepeg to escape the wrath of Riall, the insurgent leader, have arrived at St. Paul, Minn., having reached Fort Williams, on Lake Superior, by traveling with snow shoes, from which place they made the rest of the way to Duluth, also on foot, and thence to St. Paul by stage and railroad. Their emergency from exile by this peculiar route, most of which is a howling wilderness, at this season, is somewhat remarkable.

—In August next a third visit is to be made to this country by the professional English cricket players, who are represented to be far superior to the elevens that have preceded them here. These men, according to their agent, are not coming here upon a venture, having been pledged a large sum of money, a portion of which will be paid to them before they leave England. Twelve men will be brought on, among them Captain W. Wright and one who accompanied the late eleven.

—The project of the removal of the capital of Wisconsin is being agitated. The Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee have adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That we do hereby donate to the State of Wisconsin the free use of the extensive county building now in process of erection for the various uses of the State Government, to be remodeled in its internal arrangements and to be ready for occupancy at the next session of the Legislature, provided that the seat of government of the State shall be permanently established at Milwaukee."

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Cattle; receipts 1,450 head; market active and extra ¼c lower; other classes without quotable change; sales 1,600 head at 8½c for premium, 7¾@8c for extra, 7@7¾c for good, 6½@7c for fair, and 5½@6½c for poor to medium. Hogs; receipts light and demand good. Sheep run moderate; quiet and firm at last week's prices.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Cotton: receipts 2,661 bales; exports 8,966 bales; sales 4,000 bales; market nominal, with sales at 22½@23c. Flour unchanged. Corn scarce; sales at $1,20@1,22½. Oats 68@69c. Pork easier, with sales at $29@30. Sugar dull, with sales prime at 12c. Molasses quiet at 75@76c. Coffee: fair 15¾@16¼c and prime 17